



The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Official Organ of the National Congress of Mothers.

The Official Organ of the United States Daughters of 1812.

The Official Organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.



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THE CLUB WOMAN

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NOTES.

Spring is here.

Have you picked a May flower and seen a bluebird?

There are some good reports of club work in the State Federation reports this month. Read them.

It has come to pass that the really active and useful club-woman no longer tries to do without her official organ.

Are you interested in the work of the Congress of Mothers? We think their reports, etc., add greatly to the value of this periodical. Don't you?

Please notice that the price to club members of the official Register is fifty cents, although every number costs us much more than that, and we could not sell it for less than a dollar to outside people.

Notice our advertisement of club-study outlines in another part of this number. You will find in this little book invaluable assistance in preparing your next season's program.

Has everybody been supplied with Mrs. Fox's Manual of Parliamentary Usage? We still supply it postpaid for 65 cents.

The juvenile reader for our "Book-Talk" columns makes her first appearance as a poet in this issue.

Our new Register of Woman's Clubs in America is receiving high praise everywhere. Here is a specimen letter:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for copy of 'Official Register of Women's Club in America.' It is a most valuable record of club work and wonderfully illuminating as to the trend of woman's work in our great country. My term of service expires in May, and at that time I will pass on the book to my successor."

SARAH GEROULD BLODGETT,
President New Hampshire Federation.

FOR YOU.

We would like to start a new "Correspondence Department," one which will put club women in close touch with one another, regarding all matters of feminine interest. Many topics are constantly being discussed in the clubs which must be of vital interest to hundreds of women, and which might contribute some valuable thought to the "Club Woman." Whether you approve or disapprove of what is said at the meetings, lectures and interviews reported, your opinions and reasons for holding them would be interesting, and possibly useful to many others whom you could never reach except in this way. Let us hear from you, in short, concise and timely letters.

EASTER LILIES.

By Allison Winslow (Aged 10).

THE Easter lilies were delayed,
But in a garden some still swayed;
They whispered in each other's ear,
"I love you Easter lily dear."

Easter lilies, charming, white,
Easter lilies, full of light;
Easter lilies, can you see
Any gladness within me?

CLUB WOMEN OF TODAY.

By Angie Warren Perkins, President of the State Federation of Tennessee.



FEDERATION is a time keeper of club progress, and I believe it is a self-evident fact that club progress is synonymous with the advance of civilization. But do we realize sufficiently the duty and responsibility devolving upon us in regard to the betterment of home and humanity? Do we really understand the opportunities which influence begets? And since woman's responsibility goes hand in hand with her influence, which has always been proportionate to her own merit, while environment and education have been important factors in determining this work, then how great must be her responsibility today, as compared with that of her sister in former ages.

Her progress has been slow, but at all times coincident with the advance of civilization.

The same conditions of society which gave Greece a Homer and a Hesiod, furnished an Aspasia and a Sappho, the latter of whom was the center of a literary coterie whose influence was wide-spread and whose wisdom was indisputable. There we believe it was, with a leader or president in this woman, whose lyric verse had won for her the title of "Homer among women," in the Isle of Lesbos, whose shores are washed by the blue Aegean, under illimitable skies, full of sunshine by day, and studded with constellations by night, in a land of odes and lyrics, in a time when poets loved and sung, there it was that women's clubs had their birth.

The dissemination of learning after the capture of Constantinople and the opportune invention of printing produced an awakening of intellectual ideas among European people who were being aroused from their medieval slumber. The seeds of the new movement fell upon fertile ground when they found lodgment in the soil of France. The Gallic mind of the French woman with its intense and vivacious nature, was particularly responsive to the new movement and this renaissance was to be a veritable new birth to womankind of this period. Much stress should be placed upon the salon, which for two centuries, prior to the downfall of the empire, gave woman a widespread influence, but with the fall of the Bourbons and Bonapartes the old French regime was ended and with it disappeared the salon, the French-woman's stronghold. The same causes and conditions which conspired to render woman prominent among the French in the last three centuries are wanting in English history. It is education which changes the equation between being and living, and this influence did not exist among our Saxon ancestors.

According to Dean Swift, the men of his age asked each other if it were prudent to choose a wife who had a little knowledge of history and the capacity to discuss the more

obvious beauties of poetry. The general verdict, he says, was against such attainments in women, because their tendency was to make wives pretentious and conceited, and not duly subject to their husbands.

Even in the early years of the last century it was supposed that woman's mentality could be broadened and exercised sufficiently by the receipt book and the sampler, and it was not till the inventions of each succeeding decade lightened woman's labor that she had greater time for study. In the transitional period of the last twenty-five years women's clubs have been supplying the place of schools to many women who were unable to pursue a college course. In fact, the woman's club is sometimes called the "Middle-aged Woman's university," for the clubs gathered in women who desired mental improvement and longed for that life which was more than meat and drink—women who needed an outlook upon the world at large and an inlook upon their own intellectual condition. But mere literary work did not satisfy women who conscientiously believed that influence meant responsibility and were clear-sighted enough to see that in organization was the power to combat the ills of the world and to elevate humanity. Thus they broadened their scope, making their object humanity-lifting and self-improvement, and I can assure you that the second follows as the natural corollary of the first. Organization, combination, are today the watchword demanded by the picket on the frontier of progress.

The club stands in the same relation to the individual that federation does to the club. In noting causes we look for results and opportunities. The progress of woman along club lines is apparent on every hand. Above all is it to be seen in the mental development of woman herself and in her awakening to the fact that she has powers and capabilities which can be used for the good of humanity.

The club woman does learn to think and better still, for the work of the modern woman, she learns to express her thoughts; and best of all, she learns the exhilarating truth so quaintly put by Dr. Gifford that "one thought which you have born and raised yourself is worth a whole orphan asylum full of other men's thoughts."

Women's clubs have gone into the homes and have brought the home-keepers into the current of affairs. And it is this class that have been so greatly profited. Home duties are necessary, but division is necessary here, as in any other employment. I heard of a woman who prided herself on her culinary skill who was asked to join a study club: "Land sakes!" she exclaimed, "I don't have no time for litachor, I baked sixty-three pies this month; don't talk to me about clubs!" It was this same woman who indignantly replied when invited to attend a club meeting where the essayist had for her subject, a brief history of the Anglo-Saxon race: "The women of this village ought to be in better bizness than tellin' 'bout foot races er hoss races or somethin' uv thet kind." This was surely an aggravated case of too much pie and too little club.

But far more important than intellectual culture is the effect of the woman's club upon the whole woman. That is an influence that cometh not from books. Many a woman has discovered, through the club, to her apparent amazement, that society is built upon absurd classifications. The woman of leisure finds that the wage-earner may be cultured and refined, capable of giving the keenest enjoyment and the greatest pleasure to the literary devotee, while the working woman learns that a society woman may be earnest and charitable.

This mutual contact is helpful. The one learns that riches do not buy brains and refinement; the other finds out that poverty does not preclude the possibility of richness of intellect and gentle manners. If one wears Paris gowns and another is severely plain in her costumes, there need not be any difference in the attire of their ideas. The one sees that an unfashionable garment may clothe a body containing a mind that is above rubies, that "the rank is but the guinea's stamp—the man's a man for a' that."

The other discovers that her next neighbor, whom she considered a toy of fashion, has a soul and some lofty aspirations. Companionship with other women renders a woman more lenient, more sincere and more sympathetic.

Woman is learning not to mix feelings with opinions, and not to feel hurt if she is voted down solidly.

Sensitiveness, before which she has burned incense, yields in view of a generous consideration of motive.

The "ego" of the cherished wife and mother finds in the arena of club life its rightful balance.

The little god vanity, holding in its arms all manner of narrowness, selfishness and envy assumes diminutive proportions when brought face to face with the idea of universal sisterhood. The pettiness of personal aims is dying out in the presence of humanity's needs.

The period of club exclusiveness is passing away and club democracy is making itself felt.

Remember that a barbed wire fence shuts out more than it snuts in. Social barriers cannot set aside mental and spiritual harmonies, for the force of personality is becoming the supreme force, before which custom and conservatism must yield. The standard by which all must judge each other is high, unselfish womanhood. The result of woman's individual growth is nowhere more apparent than in the home, the corner-stone of civilization.

The hearthstone is no less sacred because intelligence reigns there; the touch of woman's hand is no less tender because she studies Shakespeare and proposes measures for the beautifying of her town and the alleviation of the sufferings of its people; the press of baby fingers upon the mother's brow will ever be dearer than the plaudits of the multitude. So that the example of the educated wife and mother adds a bright lustre to the home circle.

Having seen what the club has done and can do for the individual woman along the line of self-culture, let us see what are the opportunities and responsibilities devolving upon the clubs in our own state. I would suggest to the individual clubs that they have more special days. A spirit of good fellowship will be induced by these occasions, when you can have outside speakers, or the best literary productions of other clubs; friendship's ties will be strengthened and your own little club will feel a new kinship, as matters of importance to yourselves and of benefit to the state are discussed over the tea cups.

Would you arouse public sentiment in regard to the proposed Appalachian Park and thereby help save these mountain forests from the woodman's axe, have an Arbor Day when this subject can be presented and you can induce the school authorities to celebrate such an occasion by allowing the children to plant trees on the school grounds and offer prizes to the citizen who sets out and keeps alive the greatest number of trees.

For the sake of the millions of our bright plumaged songsters killed annually, have an Audubon Day. Can we, as women, lend our influence to this merciless slaughter and in-

describable suffering, for the gratification of an unjust vanity.

Have you a thoughtful consideration for the wage earner? Then have an Industrial Day, when methods shall be proposed and means devised for bettering the condition of the toilers in your immediate vicinity.

Alabama and Georgia are working strenuously to secure the passage of a child labor law in those states, and we can regard the passage of such a bill in the Tennessee legislature last winter as a great triumph for right-minded and justice-loving people in Tennessee and the co-operation of all women is asked in its enforcement.

Cannot we influence public sentiment so that the next legislature will appoint not simply one inspector, who is unable to visit different parts of the state because of lack of funds, but several who shall see that the child labor law is enforced and does not become a mere dead letter?

The history and theory of education form important parts on our program, but, as we discuss these subjects, let us remember that there are thousands of children who do not attend school, many of whom are loitering on the street corners in our cities, begging, stealing, occupying jails and prisons, working when they should be in school, and not living in accord with law and order, and in a way which shall conduce to their own well being.

No one institution expresses so well the genius and mission of America as her public schools. The Federation should supplement the work of civic authority by educating public sentiment toward a more perfect recognition of the needs of our schools. For in these, as in so many other interests of our higher life, the best results do not ensue, because the community at large fails to perceive the need and the opportunity. Arouse public sentiment so that men of intelligence will be sent to the legislature to enact school laws, not those whose very language displays their inefficiency.

I know a legislature that had a member, who said to a woman applicant for the clerkship of the senate: "I vote agin her, for she makes fun of us uns in them books o' hern." Educate public sentiment to the point where the people will realize that good teachers must receive good compensation.

Cannot club women be instrumental in putting some of the kindergarten methods into the lower grades of our schools? This would be preliminary to that industrial training which fits the child for practical duties, drawing to the surface some latent talent or forming his taste for that which may be his life-work, if possible, I would put manual training in some form into every school from the kindergarten to the university and would include girls as well as boys.

My friends, let not the school rooms in our town be barren wastes of blackboard and blank wall. The subtle pervasive influence of soft colors and good pictures in sight of these impressionable beings will be felt for a lifetime. Pictures, flowers and plants should be in every school, not in a favored few. These rooms should be the most interesting and charming places in town, and happily they can now be made so with little cost. Science has taught us how to bring the great masters to our walls at small expense, and the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome may tell their story to any one who will listen. Visit the school rooms and see whether they are unsanitary and poorly lighted and in general ill fitted to be the home of your children for six hours a day.

Let us co-operate with the teachers in their efforts to send out their pupils "alive in every sinew of body, awake in every faculty of mind, confirmed in right relations of spirit

toward God and fellowmen," and so prepared to do their life work. Let not the activities of the clubs be confined to the town schools, but remember the rural districts and their dearth of school facilities. The children on our mountains are isolated, their schools are poorly equipped, and few are the books to which they have access; yet how appreciative they are of them, is well shown by one little girl who proudly showed a visitor a shelf containing half a dozen books and said, "Reckon I has 'bout one of every kind that's made."

An education, more or less extended, is the birthright of every child of this commonwealth and it is largely within our power to see that it is not sold for a mess of pottage.

It is with satisfaction that I have witnessed the attempt and success of various clubs to start a public library. It is a laudable undertaking and one that deserves the approval and support of the communities in which you live.

I believe that the study of household economics is a potent factor in the solution of so many problems affecting domestic life. Knowledge in regard to the care of the home has not made the progress that we find in other fields of labor. When a young man and woman plight their troth at the altar it is expected that the husband is prepared to do his part toward the support of the family and is it not equally right to assume that the wife shall understand how to use wisely the income he provides? Shall she not know something about food properties and the principles of cooking, so as to obtain the most economical and nourishing results? I heard of a young man who was anxious to "make both ends meet" and save something for a rainy day, so he said to his bride: "Dear, I want you to keep a careful account of the household expenses. Here is a book for the purpose. At the end of a month we will go over it together and in this way we will find what are essentials and what are not." At the end of the month, when he asked to see the books he found written across the credit page, "Received so many dollars"—and on the debit page "spent every cent." This is a fair sample of the business methods of too many housekeepers. They spend every cent, regardless of whether it is wisely used or not.

As each woman feels that she largely holds in trust the destiny of the home and it is her business to investigate and solve many of the problems that affect the welfare of the family, so let her give some attention to municipal housekeeping and enter a protest against unsanitary conditions, defective sewerage, poor drainage, impure drinking water and the practice of making backyards, alleys and even streets the dumping ground of those who are too negligent, or too indolent to consider the appearance of their immediate locality. That club which works also for the improvement of those in its immediate neighborhood is manifesting the spirit of the scriptural injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

"The poor ye have always with you," and as Dr. Babcock has said: "To take care of the lower orders is essential to social safety, though the words, 'inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these' had never been spoken, and the thought of helping humanity should be some little comfort, though the recognition of a 'cup of cold water' had never been dreamed of. To help poor children to learn to sew cannot compromise you in any way. To prick your finger in the sewing school and draw one little red drop, is in the line of the world's redemption, at least from ignorance and incapacity."

But to this mission of woman from simply altruistic motives, we can add that divine commission, entrusted to Mary at the door of the sepulchre on that Sabbath morning 1900

years ago: "Go, tell quickly." What a message for the women of today, for, after all that can be said, this work is simply of service—an unselfish doing for others—the practical working of the golden rule.

We hear much nowadays about the "new woman," but let me tell you, my friends, there is no such personage—she is the same dear old woman that welcomed our grandmothers, when children, to a place on the settle by the huge fire-place, and later peeped out from under her cap and kerchief as she bade them say their prayers, be good children, and get up with the birds, and help their grandmother feed the poultry, get breakfast, wash dishes, set the house right, fill the huge brick oven with pies, do the churning, prepare the dinner, and in the afternoon they could help card the rolls of wool, do some spinning, take their first lesson at weaving the lindsey woolsey for dresses, and after candle light perhaps there would be some time to knit a few rounds on their grandfather's stockings.

But this dear old ancestor's environment has changed, inventions have lessened the cares of her household, and she has shaken off the mantle of conservatism, covered with the dust of centuries of ignorance and superstition, and has put on a resplendent robe, into whose fabric has been wrought, in threads of gold the words faith, hope and charity—that trinity of unremitting service—and in her eye there is a new light which bespeaks unflinching love and a desire to uplift humanity, and upon her lips is a new song which is but the refrain of the chorus of the world's workers.

This idea of service is inherent in the very nature of woman. Her share in the culture and progress of the world is acknowledged by those who have studied the life history of civilization. However homely may have been the occupation of prehistoric woman, and however limited may have been her mental capacity, we find sufficient evidence of intellect to enable her to be of service to those around her.

In a house whose roof was the vaulted sky, she learned to utilize nature's forces for the sake of those committed to her care. It is said that the hen scratches for her chicks all day long, because nature has fastened hoes and rakes upon her body. But here stands a creature upon the edge of Time who had to create implements whereby she could obtain food for her flock. This prehistoric woman's influence was very circumscribed, limited, perchance, to the birch bark cradle and the stone, without the hearth. Yet here it is that we first catch a glimpse of the primitive woman's inherent idea in regard to service, which, through the progress of the ages, has reached its culmination in the woman of today, who is working for home and humanity.

The women of this age and of all ages who are remembered with gratitude and honor have not lived unto themselves, and their words and work are an inspiration to us at this far on day. The model women of Hebrew history were toilers. We see, as one bright woman has said, "A mother's ready ingenuity saving the life of her baby boy, when the father's strength was a broken reed. We see her commit the tiny ark to the mercy of the waters of the Nile; we see another woman—a sister, running fleet-footed along the reedy banks of the river, her loving eyes upon the rocking cradle adrift on the eddying stream. We see yet another woman—a king's daughter—stoop to the river's edge to lift in her arms the child of destiny. Three women working in unconscious federation—and, lo! a race of men is freed, and a kingdom builded in the wilderness!"

Eternity alone will reveal the worth of those who have labored and are laboring for humanity's sake. "We might raise some pean of thanksgiving, and each phase of progress would strike its own chord, and find its own echo in the hearts of women throughout the length and breadth of this and every other land. We would recognize gratitude for what women are doing and have done for their sisters and the world at large. Many of these women have gone to their reward, while others are

"Bearing marks of age and sorrow
As midnight wears the stars."

Yes, the hands are moving forward on the larger dial of the world's federation. They have not reached high noon. I believe they indicate only the morning twilight of the dawn of the twentieth century, whose closing years shall witness a more perfect realization of that day when there shall be "Peace on earth and good will to men."

A SORT OF CREED.

By Ralph Waldo Trine.



To live to our highest in all things that pertain to us.

To lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end.

To remain in nature always sweet and simple and humble, and therefore strong.

To open ourselves fully and to keep ourselves pure and clean as fit channels for the Divine Power to work through us.

To turn toward and keep our faces always to the light.

To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of others, and to be sufficiently men and women to act always upon our own convictions.

To do our duty as we see it, regardless of the opinions of others, seeming gain or loss, temporary blame or praise.

To play the part of neither knave nor fool by attempting to judge another, but to give that same time to living more worthily ourselves.

To get up immediately when we stumble, face again to the light, and travel on without wasting even a moment in regret.

To love all things and to stand in awe or fear of nothing save our own wrong-doing.

To recognize the good lying at the heart of all people, of all things, waiting for expression, all in its own good way and time.

To love the fields and the wild-flowers, the stars, the far-open sea, the soft, warm earth, and to live much with them alone, but to love struggling and weary men and women and every pulsing living creature better.

To strive always to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

In brief—to be honest, to be fearless, to be just, to be kind. This will make our part in life's great and as yet not fully understood play truly glorious, and we need then stand in fear of nothing—life nor death; for death is life.

Or, rather, it is the quick transition to life in another form; the putting off of the old coat and the putting on of a new; a passing not from light to darkness but from light to light, according as we have lived here; a taking up of life in another form just where we leave it off here; a part in life not to be shunned or dreaded or feared, but to be welcomed with a glad and ready smile when it comes in its own good way and time.

ELECTION METHODS.



PROMINENT club, we are informed, has recently amended its constitution so that at its election no one name shall appear on two tickets.

This action is presumably based on the contention that an electioneering contest is desirable and educational for a woman's club. But with the short terms of office and the careful subdivision of responsibility which club constitutions generally prescribe, and with the indefeasible right of nominations from the floor, it would seem that in the absence of any important issue, the interests of such an organization would be best subserved by the nomination of one good ticket at a time and its hearty support at the election.

Unless there be division of opinion in regard to club policy, why should two candidates be named for one office, when the dual candidacy can only be discussed on purely personal lines? The argument is advanced in defence of two nominating committees, or of other devices for putting two or more candidates in the field, that it is an advantage for women to school themselves to face opposition, "scratching" and possible defeat. This is true in so far as it implies a willingness to suffer, if need be, in a worthy cause. But in a woman's club having a sane, healthy life, it cannot often happen that a cause will arise sufficient to justify the waste of time and the complications which the plural nominations will cause, even if heart-burnings, personal jealousies, and political chicanery be not engendered.

In practice it has been found after the trial of a few years, that two nominating committees in the absence of any special issue, tend to unite on the presentation of one ticket, and the action of the club noted above is evidently framed to counteract this tendency, and to ensure two candidates for each office.

There may be special reasons in this particular case that make this legislation desirable, but in general it would seem to imply that the offices were not seeking the women but the reverse; in the average woman's club, devoted to self-improvement and public-spirited endeavor, there can seldom arise the need for importing discord and political antagonism into its scheme of organization.

Some of the State Federations have already felt the baneful effects of these antagonisms at their annual conventions, and the dignified protest sent by the Brooklyn club-women to New York State Federation, which appears on another page, sounds a note of warning which may well be heeded by club and federation.

H. A. W.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN LONDON.

The Society of American Women in London held its fourth anniversary luncheon at Prince's, Piccadilly, on March 2nd, the president, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, in the chair. About one hundred and sixty members and guests were present, among them the Lady Mayoress, Lady Hamilton, Lady Cockburn, Mrs. Clay Evans, Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, Mrs. F. Sidney, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Lena Ashwell, Madame Sarah Grand, Miss F. Hayward (Commissioner of the St. Louis Exhibition), Madame Alice Esty, Miss Rosa Olitzka, Mrs. de Courcy Laffan, and Mrs. C. E. Roche, (honorary secretary). Letters of regret were received from the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Choate, Mrs. Henry White, and others.

There were no toasts, but after the luncheon the president welcomed the guests. Their badge, she said, had four de-

vices—the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, the American Eagle, and in the centre the coat of arms of the City of London. They had resolved in the future to ask to their anniversary luncheons the wife of the Ambassador of the United States and the Lady Mayoress of London, and Lady Samuel was with them that afternoon. They knew what kindness Americans had always received at the Mansion House, and they greeted warmly the Lady Mayoress.

Lady Samuel, in reply, declared that she had been delighted to accept their kind invitation. Eighteen months ago her husband and herself had received a warm welcome in New York, and a few days ago they had been glad to make some small return by receiving Mr. Francis, the Governor of Missouri, who was organizing the great exhibition at St. Louis for next year. They would be glad to know that the king had graciously assented to the Jubilee gifts of the late queen being shown at that exhibition. Other speeches followed, and a selection of recitations and vocal and instrumental music was greatly applauded.

The Society of American Women has just removed from the rooms it has occupied at Prince's, into a suite of apartments in the building of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, 5a Pall Mall East.

A MANIFESTO.

Brooklyn club women are displeased with a good many things in the management of the New York State Federation. This displeasure has culminated in a manifesto, drawn up by a committee from the Brooklyn Woman's Club, with Mrs. Truman J. Backus as chairman and signed by many leading club women of the city. It reads as follows:

To the Executive Board of the New York State Federation.

Mesdames: The recent convention of the State Federation held in Brooklyn and the still more recent movement toward forming a New York City Federation of Women's Clubs have naturally occasioned much discussion of the benefits and burdens involved through membership in our State Federation.

This body, having been eight years in organized operation, may be considered to have fairly tested its own capacity for fulfilling the object of its existence, as stated in Article 2 of its constitution, namely, "to bring into relations of mutual helpfulness the various clubs and organizations of women throughout the state."

The clubs of Brooklyn, being largely composed of women who are efficient in educational, philanthropic and reform enterprises and at the same time devoted to the home and its interests may be assumed to constitute a fair exponent of club work and public opinion as related to the club movement. They have usually found the press, the pulpit and civic sentiment sympathetic toward their own undertakings and correspondingly disposed to respect the aims of their club associates.

Regret has therefore been the more poignant whenever the workings of the State Federation have seemed to lessen rather than to promote the respect and public confidence requisite for the success of every large club movement, local or general.

Such an unfavorable change of feeling has been marked since the last annual convention, and has been frequently expressed even in the inner circles of the clubs themselves.

To the undersigned women, therefore, comprising several constituent members of the New York State Federation, and altogether consisting of loyal promoters of its interests, it has seemed a present duty respectfully to solicit the attention of

the executive board toward certain elements of weakness, even of danger, in the present procedure of our federation. These have already qualified its usefulness and influence; they must, in our judgment, if unchecked, naturally diminish its membership and its prestige.

Most of the clubs in the Federation have modest treasuries, and meet comparatively large obligations. Their members are mainly women committed already to large altruistic objects, who have entered the State Federation, not to win prominence in new fields of enterprise, but to indorse progressive ideas, to promote kindly fellowship among women.

No object of effort can win and keep their sympathy only when generally approved as fundamental in a scope urgently required by the public good and likely to be promoted without local or personal bias.

The New York State Federation has not, however, hitherto been fortunate in selecting such objects, nor in establishing their hold upon general sympathy. No enterprise, however worthy in itself, which brings the commercial elements of our era into club work, or which becomes a political issue, can dignify or cement our club alliance.

In an association expressly founded to stimulate good feeling, dignified womanhood and refined social aims, the mechanism of nominations and elections should be managed with the utmost delicacy and unselfishness. Partisanship, electioneering in all its forms, undue excitement, strong emphasis laid upon officeholding and its perquisites, all are sure to react disastrously upon the cause of woman.

As they are always disagreeable to refined men and women, they must ever repel such persons from the organizations which tolerate them. During the short life of our federation our elections have been repeatedly marred by political expedients of the most undesirable sort. Harsh and unjust personalities have been launched against individuals, campaign circulars have been issued, the freedom of voting delegates has been tampered with, and in some instances victory has been won by methods which will not bear investigation.

The consequent excitement has seriously interfered with helpful discussion of those important topics always presented by the program committee, which ostensibly constitute the main object of each convention, and which, in other states, inspire federations to act with intelligent regard for public welfare. They have, moreover, brought into our public assemblies an atmosphere of nervousness and feverish irritability which always puts the individual club woman at a disadvantage, tends to dishearten the friend of woman's advancement and affords a pretext for the most objectionable of sensational journalism.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend." Your petitioners have recited the foregoing facts and conclusions most reluctantly, not as recreant to the cause of the State Federation, but as earnestly desirous of seeing its true aim fulfilled. They appeal respectfully to you whose offices constitute you the guardians of our good name to bestow upon this appeal the same earnest thought which has inspired its framing. If acknowledged to be just, as they believe that it will be, they have faith in your power so to lead clubwomen of this Empire State that our Federation may achieve the dignity, the success and the influence necessary to rank it foremost among similar organizations.

The California Federation at its annual meeting voted to become a member of the National Good Roads Association which has as one of its chief prospects the making of good roads from state capital to state capital.

NATIONAL SOCIETY NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.



THE National Society of New England Women held its annual election at Delmonico's February 26. This society does not elect a president or first vice-president, but the highest elective office is that of second vice-president, making each occupant of the presidential chair serve an apprenticeship of two years before attaining the dignity of that position.

The officers elected were: Mrs. George T. Stevens, second vice-president; Mrs. Eugene Clark, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Estelle Sherman, treasurer; Mrs. Charles G. Kerley, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, chairman of the board of managers; Mrs. George Howes, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mrs. Richard H. Greene, Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, members of the board. Mrs. Philip Carpenter, who is also the legal adviser of the society, will be its next president.

A business meeting was also held, at which reports of the officers were read. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$8416.81 in the treasury. Five new members were elected, making the total membership 705.

After the election an interesting program consisting of music and recitations was furnished by the entertainment committee.

On February 28th the New England Juniors met at the residence of Mrs. William Smith Young. "Family Records and Relics" were discussed and papers were read by the young members, and also by members of the advisory board.

Nearly fifty members of the society who can boast of musical ability met at the residence of Miss Sally Ackers on March 5th, and organized a glee club, electing Miss Ackers director. The club will be called the New England Glee Club, and will be open only to members of the society.

The Montclair branch met on March 4th at the home of the president, Miss Florence Osgood Rand. The society had as its guests, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, president of the national society, and Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, a former president and chairman of the branch committee. A reading on "Haunted Houses of New England" was given by Miss Elizabeth Timlow, principal of the Cloverside School of Montclair. About forty members and guests were present.

LUCY W. McLAUGHLIN.

Chairman Press Committee.

The last number of the "Bay View Magazine" gives the concluding list of 452 women's clubs who have in the past two years adopted the Bay View Reading Course. As other clubs may desire to look into this work for their next year's work, it may be well to state that the address is 165 Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. Write Mr. J. M. Hall.

IN TRANSITU!

D. P. Flint.

SOON shall my feet with hurrying tread, and common fare,
Approach the portals of the dead and enter there.
Life's labor o'er tired hands at rest,
God's seal of peace upon my breast, this pledge shall be.
My wondering eyes shall see and hold
The light-divine, which shall unfold life's mystery.
Then shall my soul, from earthly bands at last set free.
Be clothed with life which comprehends Eternity!

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



As April tenth falls on Good Friday, the regular National Executive Board meeting will be called for the following Friday, April seventeenth at 11 o'clock A. M.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan is about to establish a yearly function for the society, to correspond to Maine's "Field Day" and New York and Vermont's "Honor Day."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania State Society is in mourning with its beloved President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, whose husband has so recently been taken away from her. Mrs. meeting by this illness. But recently Mr. Johnson had been rapidly regaining health, apparently it now seems. Letters of sympathy and resolutions of sympathy are being sent from all divisions of the society. Alas! how true—

"But not all the preacting since Adam
Has made death other than death."

MARYLAND.

The state of Maryland has been interested lately in efforts to secure a clubhouse in which all the patriotic societies may hold their gatherings, and has held a euchre whist which has netted quite a sum for the members of this project. The intention is that this clubhouse shall be in the city of Baltimore.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, president of the Daughters of 1812, State of Wisconsin, gave a very pleasant reception for the Daughters and their friends, on Monday, February 23rd, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. Quite a number attended. The rooms were appropriately decorated with the national colors. Selections of music were rendered by Mrs. Frederick C. Millard, Mrs. O'Neil and Mr. Catlin.

A letter was read from Mrs. Slade, National President, urging the Daughters to take up some specific work. Also a telegram of greeting, to which the society responded. Refreshments were served, and the afternoon was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Wisconsin has been the sixth of the states to pay in its per capita assessment.

VERMONT.

The state of Vermont holds a reception and sale on March 14th to celebrate the birthday of General and President Andrew Jackson. The sale will be of aprons, dusters, etc., and is for the benefit of the patriotic work. Vermont has been the fifth to pay its per capita assessment.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was the third to pay its assessment. This state is gaining very fast in membership.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has revised its roll, started on new membership and new work, and has been the sixth in its payment.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois, our newest state, was second in responding to the resolutions for assessment. It is gaining in membership and power.

NEW YORK.

The regular state meeting was held at Delmonico's on Thursday, February 19th. This is New York's busy social season and the attendance was small. But those that were there felt that they parted better acquainted with each other and were ready to unite in the work.

Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins of the Hotel Endicott, gave a euchre in the palm room of that hotel on the afternoon of February 16th for the benefit of the patriotic fund of this society. It was done as a gift and has added nearly one hundred dollars to the treasury. The afternoon was most enjoyable and was only marred by the fact that Mrs. Robbins herself was seriously ill at the time and unable to be present. Mrs. George Sterry, Jr., her sister, took charge for her. New York has finished her work in the drawing room of the Naval Home in Brooklyn (built by the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.). According to an amendment to the by-laws, the state annual meeting will be held on May 2nd. Another state meeting will be held April 19th.

EMMA M. H. SLADE.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

[Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.]



NE of our club by-laws reads as follows: Each club shall be entitled to two delegates to meetings of the State Federation, the president or her appointee and one delegate. Is it necessary under the above by-law to elect the club president?

It is not necessary under the above by-law to elect the club president. Would not the provisions of your by-law be better expressed by a little change in the phraseology, as, each club shall be entitled to representation at the meetings of the State Federation by its president or her appointee, and one delegate?

(a) Is it club courtesy or good form for two or more clubs to occupy same rooms for meetings?

(b) Is it advisable where one club owns a building for a club not owning a building to rent rooms in the club home of a sister club?

(a and b) The renting of rooms for use by a club is generally purely a business proposition. There is certainly no reason why two or more clubs should not occupy the same rooms and if one club owns a building, it would seem in accordance with the spirit of fraternity (sorority:) that other clubs desiring to rent rooms should rent of the sister club if they can be as well accommodated there as elsewhere.

The constitution of our State Federation provides that the officers shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, etc., who shall constitute the Executive Board. A year ago it was voted that the General Federation secretary should have the privilege of attending the board meetings with the right to vote. Is this constitutional and can she be made a member of the board with the full powers of those who have been elected by ballot by the State Federation?

A member can not be added to the board in the way you have mentioned. It would be necessary to amend the constitution in the prescribed way if it is thought desirable that

the Federation secretary should be included, or, one of the members of the board could be appointed Federation secretary.

Our constitution reads, This constitution may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the members, provided notice of proposed amendment is given in writing at a previous regular meeting. We have twenty-three members and at the next meeting after a certain amendment was proposed there were fourteen members present and the amendment was voted upon, only two of those present voting against it. Then the question arose as to whether the amendment was carried or lost, some of the members maintaining that a two-thirds vote of the entire membership was necessary to carry the amendment and others claiming that only a majority vote of the two-thirds present was necessary. Which was right?

An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership is necessary to amend your constitution according to the clause quoted above. As your membership is twenty-three the affirmative vote of fifteen members is required. Fourteen are not two-thirds of twenty-three, therefore the affirmative vote of fifteen members is necessary.

If your constitution read "a two-thirds vote" instead of "a two-thirds vote of the members," then the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present, (a quorum being present) would be sufficient.

At a recent meeting of the club of which I am a member a motion was made, stated and discussed, then the previous question was moved and the presiding officer took a vote and declared the motion carried. The president and the members of the club, with one exception, thought the vote was on the question under discussion. This member said nothing about the omission at the time. Of course the minutes show that only one vote was taken where there should have been two. Can the minutes be corrected so as to read that the second vote was taken?

The minutes can be corrected so as to read that a vote was taken and the motion under consideration was carried providing a majority vote can be secured to that effect. The fact that a majority of the members present thought the vote was taken would seem to justify such a course. If, however, there has been any change of sentiment, it would be impossible to secure a vote making the records show that a vote was taken which was in fact not taken. The vote could then be taken on the motion which would under the circumstances also be defeated. There is really no way of rectifying an error of this kind. It is something like putting salt instead of sugar in one's coffee. If no other business was transacted after the vote on the motion for the previous question, then the vote would come as a matter of course under the head of "unfinished business" at the next meeting. A motion to adjourn after the motion for the previous question was made, was entirely in order, but no other business could have been properly introduced at that meeting until the pending motion was disposed of.

Errata. In the "Club Woman" for February, 1903, page 204, first column, twenty-second line from the bottom, prefix 'close of the,' making the sentence read, "It is a common custom in the by-laws that the regular term of officers shall commence at the close of the annual meeting at which they are elected, or on the first day of the month following election."

BOOK TALK.



ARE you discussing "Journey's End?" If not you are not posted as to the latest popular thing in fiction, for everybody who reads is now talking about Mr. Justin Forman's latest novel, and trying to decide which girl he finally marries and, incidentally, which career he chooses; whether to stay in America and follow up his triumphs as a playwright, or to return to England, where a vacant dukedom awaits him; whether to marry the enchanting actress who has made his play a success, or to return to "Molly" in old England. It is a charming story, anyhow, one of the very best of the year. The action is lively and the complications are numerous and ingenious. The hero is at the start only two removes from a dukedom, who suddenly discovers that he has an annual income of only \$500. He gives up his social position, says farewell to Molly, comes to New York, secures a position as a salesman in a photograph store, meets the actress, and is inspired to write a play for her, in which she makes a great success. Just as he falls in love with her and she reciprocates, he hears that he has fallen heir to the duchy, and the English girl writes to him that she is anxiously awaiting his return home. Then he writes a note to the girl he selects as a future partner, but he posts the letter upside down so that the address cannot be seen. This closes the book, but here's guessing that heredity counts and he hastens to adorn the dukedom. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

Another good story which is selling by the thousand is "Lovey Mary," by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Century Co. Price \$1.00. Those who have read the first book will be eager to read "Lovey Mary," and those who missed the former will awaken to what they have lost. "Lovey Mary" is a pathetic waif whose starved life is devoted to Tommy, the baby outcast, whose pretty, weak mother mocked at the girl who assumed her duties, and came to a realization of life's deep things only in death's shadow. It is Mrs. Wiggs who straightens out the tangles, keeps the faces around her smiling, and teaches one and all that 'it ain't hard to be good when folks love you.'

The little green book is an attractive one, with eighteen clever full-page illustrations, drawn by Florence Scovel Shinn, and with the typographical excellence always expected from the DeVinne Press.

Quite the opposite of "Lovey Mary" with its cheerful optimism is "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which although put forth as genuine has been pretty strongly settled upon one Upton Sinclair, and published to make a sensation. The story of Arthur Stirling can be told in a few words. He was young, sensitive, a poet, poor, impressionable; he worked at sordid things for bread; he wrote a blank verse tragedy, "The Captive," which no publisher would accept; he lost faith and hope, and he drowned himself in the Hudson river. He left behind him this journal, a record of his thoughts and his sensations. If the tale had been true, it would have been bad enough to foist it upon a suffering public with troubles of its own. As a work of fiction—why? D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.25.

"The Philadelphians" belongs in L. C. Page & Co.'s Commonwealth Series, (\$1.25) and is characterized by the same breezy satire as appeared in "Her Boston Experiences." The story has the true American ring of vivaciousness, local color, feeling and interest, as well as a bright, gossipy flavor, a tone and finish that may place it high among a season's novels

of character. There is far more than a suggestion of Philadelphia and the society of the City of Brotherly Love contained herein. This is Philadelphia, and these are Philadelphians, with their sets, their demarcations, their traditions, their 'families,' their social gossip, their everyday life.

"A Daughter of the Pit," by Margaret Doyle Jackson, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Price \$1.50. It is a story of mining life in the north of England, and is told from the point of view of a young onlooker who is thoroughly familiar with the social conditions of that region. The book shows an inherent ability in the observation of the salient facts of life, and some little power at the transformation of these facts into terms of literature. It is well worth reading, anyhow.

"The Woman Who Toils" is making something of a sensation for the authors, Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst, went among the factories and worked themselves, thus testing personally the conditions of the ordinary working woman. It must be owned, however, by the thinking woman, that no lady—who had been carefully educated and tenderly nurtured as these ladies were—can judge accurately of such condition as many things would seem to them hardships which would not disturb the ordinary woman who toils in the least. At the same time, the book has great value when taken with this grain of salt. Mrs. Elia W. Peattie says: "Mrs. Van Vorst's fine and disinterested book is devoted to a recital of what ill-paid working women endure. Their bare, over-burdened, futile and hopeless lives are set forth in words no less convincing because they are impassioned. But does she realize that a large part of the activities of the clubs is devoted to the amelioration of lives such as she views with compassion? The matrons in the insane asylums and hospitals, the women at the railway stations who set the young girls in safe ways in the unknown city, the inspectors of factories, the truant officers—those leagued enemies of child-labor—the friendly visitors in the homes of the destitute, the promulgators of the maternity hospitals—these and many other benevolent officers in town, city and state, are the result of the women's clubs.

"The General Federation of Women's Clubs stands pledged to-day to work against the horror of child-labor which is disgracing the country and eating up the strength of the children of the poor." There is much in the book that should be read by every club woman, for it deals sensibly with the child-labor question. Harper & Brothers, \$1.50.

"Literary Pilgrimages in New England," by Edwin M. Bacon, adds another to the list of similar books, all of which are eagerly welcomed and have their place in the popular literature of the day. Mr. Bacon has been in editorial harness in Boston for thirty odd years, and knows his New England and its people by heart. There is much of interest in it for the general reader, and more for the student of literature. It should go on every list of books for collateral study and every club woman will find it a compendium of information such as she needs at some time in her work. New York. Silver, Burdett & Co. Price \$1.50.

Admirers of Frank T. Bullen will find great enjoyment in "A Whaleman's Wife," his latest story. (D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.50.) It is a good story of a Vermont girl who married a New Bedford sea captain, somewhat out of the line of Mr. Bullen's books but none the less interesting. In fact, I am free to confess more so to me! There is plenty of salt air and bracing adventure, and picturesque situation. It is well worth reading. New York. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

William Ellery Channing was one of the most prominent men of his time in some ways, although one writer has recently asserted that he was never heard of outside of Boston. Mr. John W. Chadwick's William Ellery Channing will engage the attention of readers and students of the anti-slavery conflict, for Channing's relation to this subject abounded in dramatic interest and had an individuality which is carefully brought out. Of more immediate importance is his prophetic attitude with reference to the liberality of the sects and the problems of sociology and philanthropy. The main intention is to exhibit Channing's vital criticism of our present tendencies and his encouragement to our higher aspirations. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.75 net.

It would seem as though the American public did not need any more cook books for some years to come, but when we come to receive a new one "The Home Science Cook Book," written by those famous experts and teachers, Mary J. Lincoln and Anna Barrows, we give it hearty welcome. The fame of Mrs. Lincoln and her cook books has gone all over the world and when she combines with Miss Barrows, the product is sure to be of great value. Let every domestic science club or department,—or yes, member, get a copy at \$1.00 net. Home Science Pub. Co., 28 Oliver street, Boston.

No more suitable book for Easter could be imagined than Bishop Lawrence's study of "Phillips Brooks" which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published, bound in white and gold, price 50 cents, and containing a photogravure portrait. The little volume brings out in a masterly way the great preacher's more permanent contributions to the religious thought and life of the time. It is a model of eloquence, good taste, and inspiration which all admirers of Bishop Brooks will desire to possess.

"How to Make Money," edited by Katharine Newbold Birdsall, is rather unique in conception as it contains over eighty detailed suggestions to untrained women for adding to their income. All the ideas are drawn from actual experience, and in consequence they attracted much attention when published serially. A number of women are now successfully working out the ideas thus brought to their notice. The thousands of women who are anxious to work and have some capacity, but lack the knowledge to make use of it, will find the book extremely helpful. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.00.

Societies of Arts and Crafts ought to be specially interested in "Silverwork and Jewelry," by H. Wilson, which is the second in D. Appleton & Co.'s "Artistic Crafts Series." It is a text book of actual workshop practice put forth in plain attractive form to furnish reasonable information and occupation to such as may wish to gain a livelihood by some of its methods. No one need sit down and mourn the lack of a career, who has this book and brains enough to apply its teachings. Price \$1.40 net.

The appearance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," from Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., heralds a Shakespeare event of some moment. This play is the forerunner of an entire set of the master-poet's works to be known as the "First Folio Edition," and to rest upon that famous original, not only for text, but also for spelling and punctuation. The editors, Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, obtained recognition in "Poet-Lore" long before their excellent editions of Browning

appeared, or their still more recent "Shakespeare Studies: Macbeth." This "Midsummer" book is now reproduced exactly—with the exception of modern typography. In doing this the editors have, of course, laid bare the imperfections of the earlier editions. The modern equivalents of special words are given in a side margin of the page. The bulk of archaic words and pronunciation of proper names are relegated to a Glossary. The text should afford little difficulty to even the casual reader, and certainly it will be a far-reaching source of satisfaction to know that one is reading Shakespeare in the original and not as throngs of tampering editors have thought he should be read. Price in flexible cloth, 60 cents; in limp leather, 75 cents.

Another, and probably the best modern edition of "Midsummer Night's Dream" comes from Houghton, Mifflin's in their Riverside edition, (price 15 cents). The original edition was edited by Richard Grant White; this one has a critical study, an introduction and notes by Professor Laura E. Lockwood, of Wellesley College.

"The Silver Cord and the Golden Bowl" is a collection of poems by Grace Adele Pierce, coming from the Abbey Press. (Price \$1.00). Some are poems of description, such as "On Gloucester Shores." Others are poems of love, human and divine. Others, again, are songs of Chivalry. There are sonnets, youthful sonnets, silhouettes, and songs of the seasons. The reader must be content to please who cannot find something, and not a little, to his or her liking in this dainty and attractive volume.

The writer of "Millionaire Households" (Mary E. Carter) makes a distinction between women who are "at housekeeping," and those who are "in" it, from choice, who threw their hearts into their work. There are five chapters on "Fine Living, or Housekeeping," "The Hostess," "Her Wardrobe," "The Housekeeper, the Lady's Maid, the Housemaid, the Parlor Maid, the Butler," etc.; and two closing ones, "When the Smart Set Dines," and "Ideal Living." If you are going to be a millionaire, read this book. If you are not, read it and see how "the other half lives." D. Appleton & Co., \$1.40 net.

The most talked about novel of the moment is probably Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," which has been running in "Harper's Bazar" for several months, attracting a great deal of attention. The question whether Mrs. Ward did right in taking boldly the story from the published memoirs of a celebrated French woman without even a word or credit will not be settled for some time, but in the meantime there will be increasing interest in "Lady Rose's Daughter" which bids fair to become as popular as "Robert Elsmere." Anyhow, it is the most fascinating story Mrs. Ward has ever written, and one that will live. She has abandoned her didactic style and taken up a more magnetic one, and the result is an intensely dramatic picture of English society life of to-day. Harper & Brothers. Price \$1.50.

A story by a new author (I believe) is Edwin Pugh's "The Stumbling Block," handsomely illustrated, by R. M. Crosby. There is none of that weakness of a first novel in it, however. On the contrary it is a most remarkable novel. It is entirely original in conception and plot; the quality of atmosphere imparted to each changing scene and the clear and effective analysis of character are very striking and unusual. It is a book which takes a great hold on the reader and one which should justly be expected to make a sensation. Put it on the list of spring books one must read. A. S. Barnes & Co. Price \$1.50.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, 157 West 103rd Street, New York City.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,
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AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis



OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION

Corrected to April 1, 1903.

ARIZONA—President, Mrs. A. J. McClatchie, P. O. 305, Phoenix.
Secretary, Mrs. J. H. McClintock, P. O. Box 848, Phoenix.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Hart, Bisbee.

ARKANSAS—President, Mrs. W. M. Neal, Helena.

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Federation Secretary, Miss Annie Ellison, Middletown.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—President, Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry, Washington.

Secretary, Miss Catherine L. Fleming, Washington.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Guss, Washington.

FLORIDA—President, Mrs. Laurence Haynes, Jacksonville.

Secretary, Mrs. R. F. Adams, Palatka.

Federation Secretary, Miss Kathryn Thorp, Daytona.

GEORGIA—President, Mrs. A. O. Granger, Overlook, Cartersville.

Secretary, Miss Ruth A. Evans, The Elms, La Grange.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. John K. Ottley, 527 Peach-tree street, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS—President, Mrs. George R. Bacon, Decatur.

Secretary, Mrs. Frank L. Bills, Urbana.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. George Watkins, 4206 Oakwald avenue, Chicago.

INDIANA—President, Miss Minnetta T. Taylor, 301 W. Walnut street, Greencastle.

Secretary, Mrs. D. L. Anderson, 408 Elm street, Greencastle.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Ketting, 403 S. Lafayette street, South Bend.

IOWA—President, Mrs. W. H. Baily, 1810 Sixth avenue, Des Moines.

Secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Cooke, 1531 High street, Des Moines.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Fletcher, Marshalltown.

KANSAS—President, Mrs. William A Johnston, Elmwood Place, Topeka.

Secretary, Mrs. Harry O. Garvey, 515 Buchanan street, Topeka.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY—President, Mrs. George C. Avery, 1331 Third street, Louisville.

Secretary, Mrs. Pierce Butler, 1803 First street, Louisville.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Randall Whittier, Anchorage.

LOUISIANA—President, Mrs. Phanor Breazeale, Natchitoches.

Secretary, Miss Agnes Morris, Natchitoches.

Federation Secretary, Miss Lavina Hart Egan, Shreveport.

MAINE—President, Mrs. Emma Dow Armstrong, 29 Frye street, Lewiston.

Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Jewett-Butler, 61 Elm street, Mechanics Falls.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Edward W. Hall, 229 Main street, Waterville.

MARYLAND—President, Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Lake Roland Post Office.

Secretary, Mrs. G. Lane Taneyhill, 1103 Madison avenue, Baltimore.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Albert L. Richardson, 2218 North Charles street, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Mrs. May Alden Ward, 231 Dartmouth street, Boston.

Secretary, Miss Etta H. Glidden, 22 Cordis street, Charlestown.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton, 63 Monmouth Square, East Boston.

MICHIGAN—President, Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso.

Secretary, Miss Grace Louise Robbins, Benton Harbor.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Wilsey, Caro.

MINNESOTA—President, Mrs. E. M. La Penotiere, 1928 Portland avenue, Minneapolis.

Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Sykes, 77 Spruce place, Minneapolis.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Minnie E. Matthews, Marshall.

MISSOURI—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, 3125 Lafayette avenue, St. Louis.

Secretary, Mrs. W. R. Chivvis, 4227 Prairie avenue, St. Louis.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Frances E. Poor, Columbia.

NEBRASKA—President, Mrs. Emma Page, Syracuse.

Secretary, Mrs. F. W. Miller, Douglas.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Belle M. Stoutenborough, Plattsmouth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—President, Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett, Franklin.

Secretary, Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.

Federation Secretary, Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.

NEW JERSEY—President, Miss Mary McKeen, 103 North Seventh street, Camden.

Secretary, Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, Short Hills.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. William N. Mumper, 823 West State street, Trenton.

NEW YORK—President, Mrs. Charles M. Dow, Jamestown.

Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Greeley, 15 W. Twentieth street, New York City.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. William Eastwood, 3 Argyle street, Rochester.

NORTH DAKOTA—President, Mrs. H. S. Oliver, Lisbon.

Secretary, Mrs. T. A. Boyd, Lisbon.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Alice W. Davidson, Wahpeton.

OHIO—President, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, 179 Monroe street, Tiffin.

Secretary, Mrs. Howard Huckins, 159 West College street, Oberlin.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, 305 West Water street, Troy.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY—President, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, Kingfisher, O. T.

Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Adams, Shawnee, O. T.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Edwards, Norman, O. T.

OREGON—President, Mrs. C. B. Wade, Pendleton.

Secretary, Mrs. Samuel White, Baker City.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. M. Spaulding, The Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Wayne.

Secretary, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, 1930 Wallace street, Philadelphia.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle.

RHODE ISLAND—President, Mrs. Edward L. Johnson, 158 Cross street, Central Falls.

Secretary, Miss Grace Atkins, 136 Mitchell street, Providence.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Walter S. Irons, 336 Benefit street, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—President, Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson, Greenville.

Secretary, Miss Daisy P. Smith, Charleston.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Blake, Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA—President, Miss Clara D. Coe, Deadwood.

Secretary, Mrs. William T. Coad, Rapid City.

Federation Secretary, Miss Sarah E. Hall, Mitchell.

TENNESSEE—President, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, 1547 Clinch avenue, Knoxville.

Secretary, Mrs. Laura E. Thornburgh, 231 North Second street, Knoxville.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. James L. Minor, 230 Wellington street, Memphis.

TEXAS—President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin.

Secretary, Miss Nola Ellen Dilworth, Austin.

Federation Secretary, Miss Bettie Ballinger, Galveston.

UTAH—President, Mrs. Chester E. Coulter, 1257 Twenty-fourth street, Ogden.

Secretary, Mrs. Edward Bichsel, 2628 Sheridan avenue, Ogden.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Bickford, 276 East Second street, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—President, Miss Helen Williston Smith, White River Junction.

Secretary, Mrs. Nellie S. Whitehall, White River Junction.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Josephine H. Arms, Bellows Falls.

WASHINGTON—President, Mrs. H. S. Elwood, Ellensburg.

Secretary, Mrs. Clyde Warner, Ellensburg.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. James Ramsay, Ellensburg.

WISCONSIN—President, Mrs. Thomas Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Edwards, Algoma street, Oshkosh.

Federation Secretary, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, Waukesha.

State Federations Not Belonging to General Federation.

Federation Chairman Appointed by General Federation Directors.

ALABAMA—President, Mrs. C. B. Orr, Birmingham.

Secretary, Mrs. Charles G. Brown, Birmingham.

Federation Chairman, Mrs. J. D. Wyker, Decatur.

MISSISSIPPI—President, Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Okolona.

Secretary, Mrs. Henry Broach, Meridian.

Federation Chairman, Mrs. Albert G. Weems, Meridian.

NORTH CAROLINA—President, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem.

Secretary, Miss Clayton Candler, Winston-Salem.

Federation Chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Cotton, Bruce.

States in Which There is no State Federation.

Chairman of Federation Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the General Federation.

IDAHO—Federation Chairman, Mrs. E. J. Dockery, 522 State street, Boise.

MONTANA—Federation Chairman, Mrs. Jessie C. Gunn, Butte.

NEVADA—Federation Chairman, Mrs. William Webster, P. O. Box 303, Reno.

NEW MEXICO—Federation Chairman, Mrs. M. Jenne Warner, Sante Fe.

VIRGINIA—Federation Chairman, Miss S. C. Parrish, Woman's College, Lynchburg.

WEST VIRGINIA—Federation Chairman, Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen, Wheeling.

WYOMING—Federation Chairman, Mrs. W. Guiterman, 310 East Sixteenth street, Cheyenne.

The Woman's Club of Mullan, Idaho, has been admitted to the General Federation. The Philomathean Club of Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., has resigned from the General Federation.

CLUBS RECENTLY ADMITTED TO G. F. W. C.

Woman's Club of Mullan, Idaho. President, Mrs. J. B. Greenough, Mullan.

Wimodausis Club, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Mrs. Samuel S. Miller, 1219 Carson street, Pittsburg.

Athena Club, Bayonne, New Jersey. President, Mrs. Chas. M. Dean, 473 Avenue A., Bayonne.

Current Events Club, Tampa, Florida. President, Miss Azelee Eliason Caruthers, 701 Twigg street, Tampa.

Acme Club, Wayne, Nebraska. President, Mrs. J. J. Williams, Wayne.

The Woman's Reading Club, Sitka, Alaska. President, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Sitka.

Miss Crocker of Mt. Clemens, Mich., of the General Federation Committee on Civil Service Reform, has appointed as sub-committee for the Middle States, Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, 3418 Baring St., Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents

MRS. ROBERT R. COTTEN, Bruce, N. C.
MRS. J. P. MUMFORD, 721 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia
MRS. FRANK L. WEAN, 6951 Yale Avenue,
Englewood, Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. EDWIN C. GRICE, Riverton, N. J.

Recording Secretary

MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT, Alexandria,
Virginia.

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Honorary Vice-Presidents

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MRS. ADLAI T. STEVENSON.

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MRS. FRED. T. DUROIS,
The Loudoun, Washington, D. C.

Auditor

MRS. D. O. MEARS, Albany, N. Y.



HE Executive Board of the National Congress of Mothers met in Philadelphia March 10th and 11th. The program and arrangements for the Conference in Detroit on May 5th to 8th were considered. An attractive trip was planned for those going from the East, either by the Erie or Lehigh Valley railroads to Buffalo, where a day may be spent in visiting Niagara and taking the wonderful trip through the gorge of the Niagara river.

At 5:30 P. M. the trip will be resumed via Detroit and Buffalo Steamboat Co.

The boats on this line are large and comfortable and reach Detroit at 7.30 A. M. Comfortable accommodations can be secured at the "Cadillac."

The program comprises addresses and conferences of great value to parents or teachers.

Plans for the representation of the Congress at the St. Louis Exposition were discussed, and a resolution was adopted that space should be secured, and a committee appointed to arrange details.

It was also decided that courses of training for probation officers, teachers in special schools, and other workers with children should be arranged by the Congress in different cities. The widespread interest in probationary methods of dealing with children's misdemeanors, and the adoption of this system in many states makes it necessary if the best results are to be attained, that trained service shall be secured, and that the position shall be of a high professional standard.

No more far-reaching work for the uplifting of humanity can be done than by inaugurating the probation system, and then providing for service which is of the highest standard. As the Congress is promoting the adoption of the system in many states it is now providing the means to make the system efficient and valuable.

The board authorized the president to carry out this plan, and already there is promise that in the near future such a course will be given in one of the universities.

The deep interest in the work of the board was evidenced by the members present, who came from such distances to attend. There were present: Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, Washington; Mrs. Robert R. Cotten, North Carolina; Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho; Mrs. J. P. Mumford, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. C. Grice, New Jersey, and Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia. Letters of regret were received from Mrs. D. O. Mears, Albany, and Mrs. William T. Carter, Philadelphia.

Outline of Program.

Tuesday, May 5th, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., meeting of board of managers.

8 P. M. Opening of conference. Addresses by Michigan hosts and hostesses with president's address. Informal reception.

Wednesday, May 6th, 10 A. M. Reports of state presidents, state organizers, and committees. 2:30 P. M. Kin-

dergarten conference, led by Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto. Exhibition of manual work, Miss Marsh. 8 P. M. "Education by Occupation," Dr. W. T. Bryant, president Indiana University.

Thursday, May 7th. 11 A. M. Conference Sunday School Workers and others, led by Dr. Sherman Davis, Bloomington, Ind. Luncheon, with toasts on "Hobbies Relating to Child Care." 8 P. M. "Education for Social Efficiency," Dr. M. V. O'Shea, Wisconsin University.

Friday, May 8th. 11 A. M. Conference on "Juvenile Court and Probation Work," led by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia. 2.30 P. M. Conference of parents and teachers, led by Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Chicago. 8 P. M. Meeting of board of managers.

Illinois.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Congress of Mothers will be held at DeKalb, Ill., during the week following the National Congress in Detroit.

Massachusetts.

A committee has been formed with a view to effecting state organization. The Congress has correspondence with hundreds of interested women in Massachusetts, and it desires to focus the interest, and form in Massachusetts a strong organization.

Connecticut.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, the President of the National Congress of Mothers was the guest of the New Haven Mothers' Club at a banquet given in her honor at the New Haven House, March 5th. The president of the club is Mrs. James S. Bolton, and there were eighty-three men and women who enjoyed the banquet and participated in the pleasure of the toasts. Mrs. Bolton, who is president of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers, is the author of the bill for juvenile court and probation system, now pending in the Connecticut Legislature, and Representative Chatfield was present and spoke of his pride in having presented it. He also said it was receiving favorable consideration and had met with no opposition.

The New Haven Mothers' Club was organized three years ago, and has nearly two hundred members. It is doing excellent work, Miss Abbott, the president of the Connecticut State Federation was a guest of honor, and assisted in receiving. The Congress and the Federation, as well as other women's organizations have formed an alliance to systematize their work throughout the state, and it is an example which may be followed to advantage in other states.

The annual meeting of the Congress will be held in East Haven, Conn., April 2d.

The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers held a conference in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, March 20th.

The morning was devoted to arranging methods of securing co-operation of women in every county in Pennsylvania

in the administration of the juvenile court and probation work, as without such co-operation the law cannot be effectively administered.

Dr. Lightner Witmer, professor of psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, spoke in the afternoon on "The Mental and Spiritual Development of the Child," and discussion followed.

Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, gave an address in the evening on "What the Mothers of Pennsylvania Can Do to Help the Schools." This was of special interest, as the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, with the sanction and approval of Dr. Schaeffer, is forming parents' associations in the schools, which have been useful to both school and home. These conferences have been valuable, as they bring together the workers on educational lines, and also many parents whose children are in the public schools. The strongest support to the schools is the intelligent co-operation of parents, and all that tends to secure it is most advantageous.

Philadelphia.

The Parents' Association of the Philadelphia Normal school, believing that too much study is required out of school hours is trying to lessen the pressure, and the cramming which the present system demands. This association has also provided a valuable course of lectures this winter for its members, given by Prof. Earl Barnes. The topics are:

1. "The Problems of Infancy."
2. "The Extension of Personality."
3. "The Child and the Animal World."
4. "The Growth of Ideals."
5. "The Play of the Mind."
6. "The Child at Work."

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Mothers' Association of the Fourth Presbyterian church recently celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its organization. The audience was large, being composed of the members of the association and representatives from the various sister clubs throughout the city.

Mrs. David O. Mears, the president of the association, opened the meeting. She said in part:

"The Mothers' Association was organized in February, seventy years ago; we must not believe we are seventy years old, but that we are seventy years young, for we are young in purpose. Seventy years ago very little was known of mothers' work, or any philanthropic movement. Conditions were all very different. There was no easy transportation, no department stores, and although less gaiety and not as many social obligations were necessary the mother was kept very busy, for most of the housewifely duties she desired to perform with her own hands, and yet in all this busy life these mothers thought of the spiritual training of their children and of religious things were paramount."

Mrs. Hart, the secretary, gave a bird's eye view of the records of the association in its seventy years of existence.

On February 26, 1833, the association was organized under the pastorate of Dr. E. N. Kirk and was known as the Maternal Association, 103 members being enrolled. The constitution drafted was similar to the one now in use.

In 1901 the association became affiliated with the National Congress of Mothers and the New York State Assembly of Mothers.

State Mothers' Assembly.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New York State Assembly of Mothers was held in Albany, February 5 and 6. The president, Mrs. David O. Mears, in the chair.

Reports from the officers, chairmen of standing committees, county organizers and affiliated clubs showed marked progress and growing enthusiasm in all branches of the Assembly work.

The parent-teachers' co-operative societies showed especial activity. Rochester, New York city, Syracuse, Albany, Oswego, Newburgh, Auburn, Lockport, Westmoreland and other cities and towns reported effective work. An additional cause for encouragement was the interest manifested in parent-teachers' meeting in connection with certain teachers' institutes and normal training schools.

The chairman of the various committees were requested to formulate schedules of study concerning their departments, which, after passing the executive committee, will be recommended by the president to the clubs to be adopted by them as deemed expedient.

The bureau of exchange has a large and valuable list of loan papers, which may be obtained by application to the chairman, Mrs. F. A. Blackwell of Schenectady.

The chairman requests that all papers of merit prepared for the clubs be secured for the use of the exchange.

A committee of five on child labor was appointed to co-operate with the committee from the National Congress of Mothers, of which Mrs. Florence Kelley is the chairman.

It is requested that press items be sent to State Chairman Mrs. F. S. Hull, 16 Bay View Terrace, Newburgh; that all clubs send names and addresses of members to Corresponding Secretary Mrs. John D. Wish, 167 Lancaster street, Albany; copies of program to chairman of Club Formation, Miss Mary L. Butler, 654 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; reports of parent-teachers meetings to Mrs. G. W. Munson, 1 Burke Terrace, Rochester.

Printed question blanks regarding membership, topics for study and practical work accomplished have been prepared and are being sent out by the corresponding secretary to different mothers' clubs in the state. These returns when tabulated, will serve to summarize results.

Mothers' clubs throughout the state are invited for the sake of mutual helpfulness to affiliate with the State Assembly and the National Congress of Mothers.

Any person interested in the highest welfare of the home, and co-operation of home and school, but unable to actively participate in the local club work, may assist the cause by becoming a sustaining member.

A cordial invitation was received and accepted by the New York State Assembly of Mothers from the Chamber of Commerce and the Mothers' club of Syracuse, to hold its next annual gathering in that city, October 27 to 29, inclusive.

The committee on program consists of Mrs. Chas. R. Skinner, Albany; Mrs. H. O. Holland, Buffalo; Miss Julia Adele Raynor, Syracuse; Mrs. Horace Deming, New York city; Mrs. G. W. Munson, Rochester.

Juvenile Court of Probation System.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just passed the series of bills providing separate rooms or a building apart from police station or prison for children awaiting trial, separate trial for children's cases and the probation system. Institutions receiving dependent children are prohibited from receiving delinquent children, and the power to commit children to reformatories is vested in the Juvenile Court, instead of in the Magistrates, as has been the previous custom in Pennsylvania.

These bills were presented to the Legislature by the

same women who were instrumental two years ago in securing the passage of the laws providing for the Juvenile Court and Probation system, but which were declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court after a suit brought by those who were hostile to the new methods.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff is the head of the committee in the New Century Club which has twice secured the passage of these laws, and she has drawn every state organization of women into active co-operation in this movement.

Previous to the decision of the Superior Court, new bills had been prepared by one of Philadelphia's leading constitutional lawyers, which received the approval of the district attorney, and which had passed the Senate when the Superior Court handed down its decision. The Home of Refuge used every effort to defeat the bill, which took away the power of magistrates to commit children to reformatories. Protests and exhibits as to the hardship it would entail on parents to go into the Juvenile Court to have their children committed to a reformatory were printed and circulated, but the proofs of the great abuse of the privilege (?) by irresponsible parents, and of the great injustice done to children by such commitments, where no presentation of the child's side of the case was ever made were so convincing that both Senate and House passed the bills with only such slight amendments as were satisfactory to those who had presented them. In the Juvenile Court, the probation officer investigates the case when parents declare their child to be incorrigible, and as a result of this investigation, only such children as can be dealt with in no other way, will be committed to reformatories. This care is most important to the child and also to the state, which has heretofore paid unjustly for the support of children who would never have been placed in a reformatory if proper investigation had been made. The probation officers and the truant officers are strong factors in making it possible to deal with children in their own homes, and of the 1008 children who were under the care of probation officers in Philadelphia in 1901-1902 but 24 were returned a second time to court and 108 were committed to reformatories.

Careful diagnosis of difficult cases is made by specialists, and where mental deficiency as physical defects are the cause of crime, the effort is made to place such cases in special schools where their peculiar needs will be met.

The probation officers are paid by subscriptions from individuals and organizations, as it is desired to keep the system free from political influence, the same committee of the New Century Club, Philadelphia, has been made a permanent central committee to solicit and receive funds from the public for the support of probation officers, and whenever an organization contributes to the fund, it is entitled to representation on the committee. The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, the Federation of Jewish Charities, the College Settlement, Social Settlement, Second Presbyterian church and Mothers in Council are thus co-operating the support of probation officers. A similar committee has been formed in Pittsburgh to provide for probation officers, and the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers is working systematically to secure the interest of women in every county, to co-operate with the court in the administration of the law. Every state organization of women has aided in securing the passage of the bills, and, more than twenty thousand women are represented in these organizations.

Many of the judges gave the bills their hearty support, and District Attorney Weaver, who is now Mayor of Philadelphia, wrote a letter to the Senate urging their passage,

and declaring that the system was "the greatest improvement in the administration of the criminal law that had taken place in the past century."

The whole state has been aroused and educated as to the power and scope of the new system, by the publicity given it through the bitter opposition it has encountered.

Few good things are accomplished without a struggle, and the greater the struggle the warmer are the champions.

A battle for the children has been fought this winter in Pennsylvania, and the work which was begun by an individual, has now enlisted in its ranks thousands of men and women, among whom are included the Legislature of the state.

CHILD LABOR.

The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers is co-operating with the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs in the presentation of a bill regarding child labor in Pennsylvania. The principal features of the bill are to raise the age limit from thirteen to fourteen years, to prohibit the employment of children under this age during the hours when the schools are in session, to prohibit night work for children between the hours of 9 p. m. and 7 a. m., and to make it less easy for parents to swear falsely as to the age of their children. Experience proves that the latter is very necessary, as the parents are in fault oftener than employers when children under legal age are found in workshops, stores or factories. To strike the happy medium, to permit the child to work as much as will be useful, and yet to provide for his physical and intellectual development is one of the most important questions of the present day. The proper proportion of work, play and study must be preserved; children must be protected by legislation and then by the demand that the laws secured, are complied with. The recognition that the state must protect its children from the greed and ignorance of parents is widespread, and will elevate our national life. Every measure that brings higher opportunities to the children is of deep significance and value to the whole country.

THE OHIO CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Arrangements have been made which will enable a representative of the official board of the Ohio Congress of Mothers to respond to invitations to visit the various cities and towns of the state during the spring months, for the purpose of presenting the work of the Congress, and to organize Mothers', Parents' and Parent-Teachers' Unions auxiliary to the state organization.

This work will be undertaken by Miss Mary E. Hutcheson, the second vice-president, and all communications with reference to the matter should be sent direct to her, at 1471 E. Long street, Columbus, O.

Miss Hutcheson, who is well known in her special field of educational effort, will also respond to invitations to address Mothers' Clubs of other organizations on the Religious Training of Children.

President: MRS. JOSEPH A. JEFFREY.

Requests for information and all general correspondence should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. F. Harris, 97 N. Fourth street, Columbus, Ohio. All communications requiring an answer should be accompanied by a two-cent stamp.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION of WOMEN'S CLUBS

Honorary President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

President, Mrs. May Alden Ward, 281 Dartmouth St., Boston

1st Vice-President, Miss HELEN A. WHITTIER, 50 Chelmsford St., Lowell.
 2d Vice-President, Mrs. ANNA D. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.
 3d Vice-President, Mrs. SARA T. LEIGHTON, Monmouth Sq., East Boston.
 4th Vice-President, Miss GEORGIA BACON, 39 Dean St., Worcester.

Clerk, Mrs. KATHERINE H. STONE, 20 Brooks St., West Medford.
 Asst. Clerk, Mrs. H. R. ALDRICH, 262 School St., Somerville.
 Cor. Secretary, Miss ETTA H. GLIDDEN, 22 Cordis St., Charlestown.
 Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. CARTER, Bellingham Ave., Chelsea.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.



THE executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, March 4, at the Vendome, Boston, the president in the chair. Besides the regular routine business, three matters of special interest claimed the attention of the board.

Mrs. Anna T. Bush, of Melrose, chairman of the legislative committee, gave an intelligent and exhaustive report on the proposed legislation for the care and disposal of truant girls, giving the provisions of certain bills which were to be presented to the Legislative Committee of Probate and Chancery. After due deliberation the board by vote instructed Mrs. Bush to present again the bill endorsed by the State Federation last year, (which was then given leave to withdraw), which provides that truant girls shall be given in charge to the State Board of Charity, to be placed in suitable homes instead of receiving a sentence to a reform school.

The application of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, for membership in the State Federation was received with pleasure, and was granted by unanimous vote. The Union was organized in 1880 and has nearly 1600 members. Its work is widely known, and its methods are studied by similar organizations all over the country. One of its most notable achievements was the establishment of the School of Housekeeping, which has now become a department of Simmons College. The president of the Union is Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, 264 Boylston street; recording secretary, Mrs. L. C. Young, 384 Boylston street; corresponding secretary, Miss E. M. Dennie, 79 Pinckney street; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Peirce, 281 Beacon street.

The following communication was read to the board:
 To the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation:

Because I believe that the State Federation should have the support of the federated clubs of Massachusetts, and because I believe that the clubs would enjoy the knowledge that your gracious body is not being hindered or hampered in its valuable work in the state for want of sufficient means, I hereby present for your consideration, the following amendment to the constitution, to be acted upon if you approve, at the annual meeting in May of this year. Amend section 1, article IX, by substituting in the first sentence, the word "five" for the word "four," so that the sentence shall read: "Each club in the State Federation shall pay to the state treasurer annual dues at the rate of five cents for every active member."

HELEN I. MORSE,

President of the Brighthelmstone Club of Allston, Mass.

By unanimous vote the board approved of this recommendation and the clerk of the Federation was instructed to incorporate a copy of this amendment into the call for the annual meeting, and to mail it to every club in the Federation at least four weeks previous to the annual meeting.

H. A. W.

APRIL MEETING.

By invitation of the Dorchester Woman's club the State Federation will meet in the Dorchester High School, corner of Washington and Centre streets, Dorchester, on Wednesday, April 8, 1903, at 10.30 A. M.

Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, author of "Education and the Larger Life," will speak on "The Birthright of Childhood."

Professor Charles Zueblin, of Chicago University, will speak on "Democratic Art."

Professor Sanford Bell will speak on "The Influence of Heredity and Environment."

The gray Federation tickets will be necessary for admission to the sessions and may be obtained upon application to the assistant clerk, Mrs. J. R. Aldrich, 262 School street, Somerville.

Luncheon tickets, at fifty cents each, must be obtained from Mrs. William A. Root, 80 Lyndhurst street, Dorchester, by remitting order with money enclosed, and an addressed and stamped envelope for the return of the ticket. All orders must be sent before April 6. No tickets will be sold on the day of the meeting.

Trains leave South Station for Shawmut Station at twenty-three minutes past the hour, taking about fifteen minutes for the trip. Shawmut Station is about ten minutes' walk from the High School. Extra cars will be provided on trains leaving at 9.23 A. M. and 1.23 P. M.

Take elevated train at Park street to Dudley Street Terminal. Any green car marked Dorchester makes the trip from the Terminal to the corner of Centre and Washington streets in about thirty minutes.

KATHARINE H. STONE, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Massachusetts Federation committee on legislative affairs calls the attention of the federated clubs of Massachusetts to legislation in regard to civic, educational and humanitarian matters now pending in the general court.

Prominent among these measures are Senate Bill No. 286, presented by the State Federation for the commitment of girl truants to the custody of the State Board of Charities; House Bill No. 635 which calls for the establishment of a parental school for the same class of truant girls; House Bill No. 867 for the further prevention of cruelty to animals, to regulate the practice of vivisection; a bill in the interest of the adult blind; House Bill No. 86, to protect parks, public pleasure grounds and boulevards from disfigurement by advertisements, and many others.

Club women can be a distinct power for or against legislation.

1. By acquiring definite information in regard to its necessity or desirability.
2. By agitating the subject and arousing public opinion.
3. By signing petitions.
4. By personal conference with men who are in a position to influence legislative policies and action.

5. By attending committee hearings at the State House, notice of which is published in the Boston daily newspapers.

Laws and statistics relating to educational matters should especially interest our club members and your committee repeats the suggestion recently made that the name and address of the secretary of each club be registered at the office of the State Board of Education at the State House, that all reports, copies of bills bearing on education, and announcements of hearings on such bills before legislative committees may be promptly sent to the club.

Will the clubs kindly report before May 15th to the chairman of this committee, any legislative work, study or interest undertaken during the past year?

ANNA TAYLOR BUSH,

Chairman.

Address:

MRS. HENRY A. BUSH,
Cedar Park, Melrose, Mass.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

"Every being, every society, every institution has work to do. It is in the finding of that work and in the doing of it that the welfare of the man or the institution lies. This is the universal principle of the whole creation, alike on its material, its moral and its spiritual side."—[Principal Millar.]

The Committee on Social Service offers the following suggestions in the hope of bringing the clubs into more vital relations with social problems, human needs, and a more beautiful environment. We recognize that conditions in a large city, a factory town, or a rural community, are essentially different. The good judgment of each club can be relied on to seize upon its own special opportunities.

Care should be taken to understand thoroughly the local situation; to aid established, specialized organizations instead of duplicating endeavors; to gain the sympathy and co-operation of officials (school committee, selectmen, etc.), wherever possible; to secure local specialists for conference and moral support; to be constructive rather than destructive; and to win the respect of the community by deliberate, well-chosen, consecutive effort to attain a clearly defined aim. These efforts, while they should mean great good to the community and are a demonstration of the power of co-operation, are still more valuable for the individual enrichment which results. Nothing deepens the sympathies and broadens the intelligence like an attempt to understand social problems and render social service.

We recommend to a club which is sufficiently advanced to pursue serious, consecutive study, a year's work on "Outline of Practical Sociology," by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. This is specially valuable, having reference to American conditions, and covering, in a lucid and interesting way, all the branches of social well-being. It is practical rather than theoretical.

Stamp Savings.

The success and enthusiasm of the clubs in this endeavor is most gratifying. No line of work yields so rich a return for so small an outlay. It is a simple system of receipts for small savings by means of colored stamps. The Central Society supplies the material and will refund the money advanced for the face value of the stamps. Stations should be established not only in the public schools, but in factories, institutions and in prominent places for small wage-earners on Saturday nights. Care should be taken to connect the child with the nearest savings bank when his card is filled with stamps. The money thus saved instead of being frittered away, helps to relieve the destitution and distress which

complicate many of the great social problems. But the chief value of savings is not cash but character. For information apply to Miss Jacobs, Secretary Stamp Savings Society, 5 Park square, Boston.

N. B. It is very undesirable for a club or a few individuals to make a set of stamps and start an independent organization. It is far safer to connect with the central society, which is a permanently organized, incorporated body, with capital and able financiers.

Postal Savings Banks.

Agreeably to the vote of the General Federation of Women's clubs at the Denver Biennial endorsing the Postal Savings bank, we again call your attention to the need of them, especially in the thinly settled states. They are working successfully in nearly all of the European countries, but the United States government is indifferent, because there is no pressure of public opinion demanding them. First, investigate the subject, then use club influence to secure them, by petition or letters to congressmen. See "Postal Savings Banks in Foreign Countries." (5 c. U. S.), and "Postal Savings Banks 1898," (10c. U. S.)

Rural Free Delivery.

This branch of the Postal service has had a phenomenal growth, and is not without social and educational value. A woman's club, in a locality where it is needed, might well undertake to rouse public interest to secure it. See "Rural Free Delivery, History and Development," (5c. U. S.)

The Library Post.

This measure is intended to secure for libraries second class postage rates of one cent per pound, now granted to newspapers and magazines. Germany, England, Switzerland and Canada have much cheaper book rates than the United States. Besides the educational advantage thus secured to the whole nation, this system would give direct help to club members by allowing them to order library books by mail. The present rate of eight cents per pound is practically prohibitive. Traveling libraries, sent by clubs could reduce the difficulties and expense of transportation if a connection were established with some library, "supported wholly or in part by taxation or tax exemption."

Every club can render immediate assistance by securing a vote of the members endorsing the bill and forwarding the same to Senator Lodge or Representative G. P. Lawrence, Washington, who have introduced the bill. Personal influence in Congress to vote for this measure also helps greatly. For copy of the bill and full information apply to Library Post, Cambridge, Mass.

Working Girls' Clubs.

"Noblesse oblige" demands that we share the gifts of education, travel, and leisure, which we have received, with those who have never had a chance, but whose native ability is quite equal to ours. This feeling is stirring a few of the more intelligent clubs to help groups of wage-earning girls to organize themselves into clubs, on a basis of co-operation, self-government, and self-support,—by the members for the members. No work is more difficult, with the best intentions, there sometimes creeps in a patronizing manner which means disaster. A genuine democratic spirit, which meets all social grades, on a pleasant equality, is rare, but worth cultivating. The more kinds of people one can put herself in fellowship with, the nearer the approach to the Divine.

*U. S. means, apply to Supt. Public Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C. N. B. Send prices only by postal order or registered letter.

A club of small wage-earners requires personal devotion, but yields a hundred-fold in return. For a pamphlet (10 cts.) on "How to Start a Working Girls' Club," apply to Miss Jean Hamilton, secretary National League of Women Workers, Oswego, N. Y.

Consumers' League.

We deplore the decrease of interest and effort in this great work. It is the most vital factor in abolishing sweat shops, child labor and unsanitary conditions for women workers. Results come from a long, persistent campaign of individual effort. Spasmodic endeavors count for little. Clubs may help.

(1.) By presenting this subject to the members. Additional interest may be stirred by an attractive exhibition of various lines of white wear bearing the League label. may be obtained for cost of transportation, from Miss Beal, 1 Joy street, Boston. She will also supply printed information, (free) and sometimes, can provide a speaker, for expenses.

(2.) Local shop-keepers might be requested, by a vote of the club to put in their stock the goods bearing the League label. Members should remember to patronize them if they comply.

(3.) Clubs could join the Massachusetts Consumers' League by an annual payment of not less than \$10, which insures the receipt of League publications.

(4.) Individual memberships in the League should be stimulated. (Annual fee \$1.00.)

(5.) But nothing helps more than shoppers of enlightened conscience who ask, and ask without ceasing, for white wear, with the League labels. These requests, in shops known not to keep them, are especially helpful.

Massachusetts labor laws are the best in the country and thoroughly enforced. But our manufacturers must compete with sweat-shop goods made out of the state and these right-minded men should be encouraged, by our making the retailers feel a popular demand for our goods bearing the label.

This work is so far reaching and so potent for industrial betterment that ignorance or neglect on the part of the clubs is well-nigh criminal.

The Tramp Evil.

Mr. Robert A. Woods, at the Federation meeting at Waretown, appealed to Massachusetts club women to eliminate the tramp evil. Will you not devote a session to this subject? Find out how to co-operate by sending to Mr. Pettee, Charity Building, Boston, where the overseers of the poor have formulated the work-test system, from practical experience. A small town may get valuable suggestions from Mr. Bardwell, Sherborn, Mass., where it has been successfully applied. Can a club do better service than by persuading the authorities to establish the work-test? The real tramp does not mean to work for his food and he soon deserts a town where every housekeeper sends him to the woodyard to earn his dinner, instead of feeding him at her door. To remove the tramp, safeguards children and property.

Cannot your club create a strong sentiment in the town against indiscriminate almsgiving to unknown beggars? Wherever there is an organization of the Associated Charities, loyally co-operate with its effort to reduce pauperism.

The Blind.

Practical and sympathetic helpfulness is needed for the blind, particularly adults who are poor or friendless. A club

could easily appoint a committee who should arrange systematic visits to give relief from ennui or healthful recreation to these unfortunates. Besides reading aloud, they would enjoy some one to take them out for walks or drives, or to escort them to church or to concerts. Wherever possible, they should be taught some simple handicraft, or typewriting by frames specially made for them. For advice, apply to Mr. Anagnos, Perkins Institute for the Blind, South Boston.

The Almshouse.

Every club should feel some responsibility for the almshouse in its town. Members should be appointed to visit and report what they find, remembering to give commendation to those in charge, when the house is well kept. If the conditions are unsatisfactory, bring steady pressure to bear on the authorities until they are up to the proper standards.

Establish friendly relations with the inmates; supply illustrated magazines and daily newspapers; and give occasional entertainments and concerts. Remember that they are hopelessly "side-tracked," and a friend is the greatest gift that could come to them. Agreeable occupation is a boon to the women and an abundant supply of silk scraps, suitable for quilts, brings genuine pleasure, giving the joy of color and a gratifying sense of production. Knitting materials also add greatly to their slender resources for enjoyment.

Public Improvement.

The clubs, especially in the small towns, should actively aid in beautifying their localities. A simple and effective means is the annual celebration of Arbor Day, by appropriate exercises and tree-planting. Wherever possible, get the co-operation of the schools. For information see "Arbor Day, Its History and Observance" (5c. U. S.); "Practical Tree Planting," (5c. U. S.); also "Arbor Day Celebration" (free) apply to Mr. Scott, 10 Hollis street, Cambridge. In many large cities, the city foresters supply the trees, without expense.

Offer a prize to the school, which, within a given time, makes the most beautiful school-yard. Give helpful hints on flower-beds and shrubbery, the hiding of ugly brick walls with vines and screening out-houses with greenery. The award should be decided by a club vote and the prize-money should purchase a picture or cast, as permanent adornment of the school room.

The clubs are asked to use their influence: (1) Toward reclaiming ugly spots, such as dumping-grounds, cellar-holes, etc.; (2) to utilize and preserve, in the interest of beauty, any special natural features, such as a grove, cliff, river, pond, brook, or beach; (3) to prevent the improper cutting down of trees, and to secure judicious pruning and thinning out; (4) to give sympathy and co-operation to the tree-wardens; and (5) to strenuously oppose the disfigurement of landscape and highways by advertisements. The ideal method for town improvement is to get a landscape gardener to lay out the work for ten years, the club and town officials uniting to do a certain part each year. This work requires great tact not to antagonize officials and land-owners, to whom the strongest argument is increased valuation.

Efficient help, in exterminating the caterpillar pest, has been rendered by the clubs, in paying the children to gather the nests in early spring.

Illustrated Lecture.

We have charge of a lecture on "Town Improvement, or Beautifying Surroundings," with 140 lantern slides to show the proper treatment, with greenery, of village streets, coun-

try roads, water edges, bridges, grounds for schools and houses, libraries, churches and cemeteries.

This type-written lecture and the slides will be sent to any federated club for one dollar, which covers expense of transportation, printing, etc. No orders will be honored unless accompanied by this amount. Apply to Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, 26 Federal street, Boston, to which place the slides and lecture should be returned immediately after use.

The club provides the stereopticon and the reader of the lecture. Each slide is numbered, and the numbers are inserted in the text of the lecture, to indicate the time for each one to appear on the screen. It is not intended for the clubs to use this lecture for making money. Great credit is due the clubs for their activity in beautifying their communities and the good work should go on, steadily, every year.

Local History.

A unique and interesting service might be rendered by collecting the folk-lore or bits of unrecorded local history. There are events and customs in the early years of the nineteenth century still remembered by octogenarians, who will soon "be gathered to their fathers." Before it is too late, club members might visit the aged, whose faculties are well preserved and write down the stories they tell of their young days which elderly people delight to recount. These reminiscences would make pleasant reading at the club and if classified and typewritten should be bound and preserved in the town library, for the benefit of coming generations. The old church records as well as the town archives might be searched with good results. In places going back to colonial days, more than one volume could easily be prepared. When there is an historical society in the town, it would be wise to collaborate with its work and thus prevent duplication.

Suggestions for Club Papers.

There is a vast amount of unblushing ignorance on the part of the general public as to the efforts that are being made towards the amelioration of bad conditions everywhere, towards the solution of social problems, and towards the prevention and correction of evil. Papers from club members on such subjects mean quite as much to the writers as literary essays on fresh or hackneyed themes, and there is something in every listener that responds with wholehearted interest, when she hears of the devoted efforts of philanthropic, educational, and social workers to do for those who have never had a fair chance. Not all are called to do this work, but all can hold up the hands of the workers. Will you devote an afternoon to each of the following subjects?

College and Social Settlements.

Papers may be prepared on the club work among the children; the industrial classes; the political clubs and the teaching of good citizenship; the mother's meetings; dramatic clubs, etc. Let the aim of the settlement be discussed, and its contribution to educational and social questions. If possible, let the writer of a paper visit a settlement. For reference, consult the reports of Hull House, Chicago, Ill.; South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston; Denison House, 93 Tyler street, Boston. For full list consult the Bibliography of Settlements, to be obtained by writing to 93 Tyler street. (Price ten cents).

Prisons.

An admirable program on this subject formerly issued by the Committee on Home Talent Days may be secured from the Reciprocity Bureau, Mrs. Helen S. Morse, chairman, 12 Haskell street, Allston. In addition to the topics there presented, the treatment of discharged prisoners might be discussed.

Feeble-minded Children.

Consider the close relation between crime and mental incompetence. Learn in detail of the State School for the Feeble-minded, Dr. W. E. Fernald, Superintendent, Waverley—not only its methods of teaching, but the custodial system by which it continues to care for these moral irresponsibles, who cannot fail to be a plague spot in the community in which they are turned loose. Can not a woman's club find such feeble-minded children and pay their board at this school? Perhaps a special class may be provided by the club with a competent teacher (Boston has six such classes in her public school system) for there can be no doubt of the injustice to the deficient and the normal child alike, when both are in the same class.

THE absolute purity of the Royal Baking Powder makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. Containing no lime, alum, phosphate, or other impurity, it leaves no alkaline or acid residuum in the food, and its use insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its leavening power has been determined the highest whenever tested by official authority, and physicians, chemists and writers on food hygiene commend it for its sterling qualities.

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At leading dealers, 15 cts.
Postpaid, 20 cts. in stamps.

The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff Street, New York.

Watch and Ward Society.

Discuss the importance of preventive measures. This society, by the removal of corrupting agencies, aims at the protection of boys and girls and young women. It keeps a strict watch over book-stalls and libraries to remove the books that ought not to be there. It has an eye to newspaper advertisements, and to the theatres, and by eternal vigilance promotes public morality. Send to 28 School street, Boston, for the last four or five annual reports, which give interesting information for the basis of a club essay.

Curfew Law.

The following topics are suggested for an afternoon's discussion of the Curfew Law:

1. The end to be attained by the Law.
2. The experience of places where the Law has been enacted and the difficulty of enforcing it.
3. Can as much be accomplished by individual effort? Is not a law on the statute books sometimes made an excuse for relaxing all effort against the evil in question? What is your responsibility? It after discussion it seems advisable to have the Curfew Law, will you seek the co-operation of the authorities in getting such a law enacted?

These are only a few out of a hundred lines of social endeavor, which are worthy of your attention and could be utilized for club papers, but too often are overlooked. Much depends on the character of the presentation—a stilted, perfunctory description would deaden anything; while enthusiasm and intelligence can vivify the dullest subject. After the club listens to any work of social betterment, the social conscience should be stirred by the incisive question: "What can we do to help?"

The Social Service Committee begs each club to cultivate

a willing spirit; to study the needs of its community; to undertake each bit of work cautiously but with untiring energy; to remember that often the doing is more than the thing done; and to take courage from Hegel's test: "Make your deed universal and see what the result will be."

O. M. E. ROWE, Chairman,
CAROLINE STONE ATHERTON,
ALICE TAYLOR JACOBS,
ANNIE M. KILHAM,
ELIZA J. EATES,

April, 1903.

Committee on Social Service

ALABAMA.

THE ninth convention of Alabama Federation was a special session in the interest of the factory child. It was called to come to the capital city February 10th, while the legislature should be there enacting laws to govern the state for four years—the new constitution having provided for this interval of time between the meetings of the General Assembly.

Mrs. C. P. Orr, president, in the first week of February, met with representatives of the central committee on child labor and a delegation of mill-men, when a compromise bill was formulated, in which certain desirable educational features were abandoned by the central committee and by Mrs. Orr, while the mill-men consented, on their part, to lay aside opposition to a measure which they have been contending was an entering wedge of objectionable legislative interference with manufacturers and with laborers. As was related in my latest contribution to the "Club Woman," the most powerful factor for success for the Child Labor Bill was the work of Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy whose pamphlets are a complete exposition of the principles and facts involved, and whose public lectures have flooded the subject with the light of reason and of logic, and have bulwarked the cause with human sympathies. The bill was passed. Then, with a chivalry and magnanimity rare in any age, Mr. Murphy said the Alabama women won the cause.

A generous appropriation was made by the Legislature for The Boys' Reformatory of whose Board of Control Mrs. R. D. Johnston is President; subsequently the Governor, on the grounds of insufficiency of money in the treasury of the state, vetoed the bill and reduced the sum.

A notable and significant event was that while Mrs. J. H. Hardaway, Chairman of the Legislative Committee was presenting to the Federation the necessity of certain reforms in our public school system, bills were being introduced by Mr. Hipp and Mr. Arnold in the Senate and House embodying identical reforms; these were qualified superintendency of schools, and placing women in superintendency of schools and on school boards.

Reports of standing committees showed advance in plans but no real progress on account of lack of funds. The Art Committee whose Chairman, Mrs. Cary, advocated certain decoration of school rooms, is face to face with the fact that in many rural districts the school-house is a leaky shanty; The Traveling Library Committee had to report by Mrs. C. T. Randall of Birmingham, a scarcity of books; the Household Economics Committee reported, through Mrs. A. T. Goodwyn, but one club studying this subject and recommended that trustees of public libraries be memorialized to secure a department on this study; the Reciprocity Committee, Mrs. Phares Coleman of Montgomery, Chairman, tactfully suggested

MISS C. GOULD

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that the best paper sent them be selected by judges appointed for the task and be read at each convention; Mrs. J. L. McCaughy for the Free Scholarship Committee made a touching appeal for the support of the Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo. It is the dream of the Alabama women to make this the equal of Pratt or Drexel.

Mrs. L. J. Haley, formerly Vice President of A. F. W. C., was elected editor of the column of the Birmingham "News"—the club organ.

As chairman of the Education Committee, I gave my time before the convention to Mrs. Essie Boothe Sloane, principal of West End Public School in the suburbs of Montgomery, where the children of the poor and of the working classes have so gained her sympathetic interest, that she refuses larger salaries to devote her splendid talent and fine enthusiasm to their development. Her schoolhouse is a rude structure, unfurnished except by the individual efforts of herself and her associates; and it was my purpose to effect through her attractive and forceful personality an active co-operation of the women in the upbuilding of this school. Near enough for continued observation of the results of their assistance, its principal "tried and proven" though yet a young woman, there was every reason to expect a generous response. Mrs. Lila Little, Chairman of the Education Department of St. John's Guild, sought an interview immediately with Mrs. Sloane, and has tendered her two room of the night school in the Neighborhood House, where Mrs. Little has maintained a night school for the factory children and has instituted other charities. No one is better known in Montgomery for good works and sane wholesome views than Mrs. Little. As for Mrs. Sloane, educated in both Alabama and Massachusetts schools, she is finely equipped for meeting educational conditions among the poor; and, if her work could be made known to those generous Northerners who give of their wealth to educational causes South, a fair proportion would be put in her hands for utilization in the field she has chosen. With us of the South, we might answer, as to our war of 1861-65, and of the succeeding horrible reconstruction days, as answered the old French Marquis when he was asked "what he did in the French Revolution." With proud pathetic humility he said: "I lived through it. We lived throughout our dark days. Now we are struggling to bring the grandchildren of our fallen dead and of our impoverished survivors into the light of a better dawn."

A great occasion in Montgomery was the session of the Southern Education Board when Governor Montague of Virginia and Dr. Alderman of Tulane University, New Orleans,

addressed immense audiences on two evenings at the theatre, while for two days Mr. Cloyd, Mr. Graham and Mr. Murphy of the board held conferences with the county superintendents. It was a pentecostal time.

On Sunday, the first day of March as of spring, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy lectured at St. John's by special invitation. He chose for his text: "I am come that you might have life, and have it more abundantly." Describing the low ebb of industrial and educational vitality in the South, he made such an appeal as is rarely heard that a cultured Christian community should share their abundance with the masses of the people. While the man in the pulpit spoke out of the deepest convictions of his soul, convictions acted out in daily service to his fellows—one listener in the pew, and perhaps many more, reflected that the question at the last day which shall adjudge our eternal status, will relate not to individual morality but to what has been done by each witness at the Judgment of God for society and the race. The law in God's world is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick and in prison, and "inasmuch as ye have done it unto these, ye have done it unto me." One cannot be a selfish Christian.

The characteristic which most distinguishes Mrs. Denison, the President of G. F. W. C., is her broad and tender sympathy with the human needs of today, coupled with a recognition of the civic efficiencies and responsibilities of women. I have just received a beautiful and generous letter from her extending to me the privilege of service on the Industrial Committee of the General Federation. Now, I would say, that as my first contribution to the work, I will gladly answer inquiries from any interested in the industrial conditions in Alabama. The creation of a loan fund for advancing small sums at low rate of interest to young Alabama farmers would be no less patriotic than that care of the graves of their forefathers commended by our Christian President of blessed memory, McKinley; the founding of industrial schools for their children would be more acceptable honor to our fallen heroes than the megalomaniac reunions which rehearse deeds

(Continued on following page.)

FAT BABIES

Are Famous Sleepers.

The saying: "Sleepy as a fat baby" expresses a good deal, for fat babies are famous little fellows to sleep. What a contrast is their refreshing rest to the pitching and tossing of a sleepless coffee drinker. A good elder of Springfield, Ill., found a way to bring refreshing sleep in place of insomnia. "Until three years ago," he says, "For 15 years I was troubled with a throbbing in my stomach, was very nervous, kidneys out of order, troubled with severe headaches and dreadful insomnia."

"After trying all sorts of remedies I came to the conclusion that my troubles were the result of drinking coffee, and seeing an article in the paper about Postum I determined to try it. So I quit coffee and took on Postum. It agreed with me from the first cup. At first I drank it diluted, then pure. I relished it too and to my great joy I was soon free from stomach trouble, nervousness all gone and head clear and instead of being wakeful for half the night I sleep like a fat baby and get up in the morning refreshed. This I owe to having quit coffee and taken to drinking Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Nothing marvelous about it but there is a reason. If healthy sound sleep is worth anything to you drop coffee and give Postum a short trial—say ten days. That will tell the tale.

safe in the annals of fame. If the women of the country elevate the educational and industrial conditions of the South, they help not only this section and this people, but they open up avenues of wealth for the enterprise of alert and forceful citizens of every section—since our agricultural and mineral resources, our timber and our water-ways, promise abounding rewards to "him that overcometh."

Since our Federation has lost by removal from the state two of our most brilliant members, Mrs. Geo. B. Eager, now of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. A. H. Munger, now of Kansas City, Missouri, we guard with special care the causes whose infancy they tended—The Boys' Reformatory, The Girls' Industrial School and our libraries. With these our fellow workers of bygone days, and with good women everywhere we are united in purposes which cannot fail. In the South we are still meeting serious forms of consequences of the evil of slavery—an evil for which the entire country is responsible, though for it we have suffered most. We cannot doubt that good people everywhere will ultimately find what restitution all should make for their share.

The next convention of A. F. W. C. meets in Tuscaloosa, the seat of the State University—the old capital of Alabama.

Desiring to be serviceable on the Industrial Committee, I will state that my address is 303 Clayton street, Montgomery.

KATE H. MORRISSETTE.

MARYLAND.

THE State Federation of Women's Clubs has a most gratifying report to make of the work accomplished under the guidance of its president, Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat since the last annual meeting in March, 1902.

Every bill which was endorsed by the State Federation and brought before the legislature at its regular session was successfully carried, not however without the personal efforts of the committees having the interest of each bill at heart.

The Juvenile Court bill was heartily endorsed by the Federation and one hundred dollars subscribed toward the salary of the probation officer by the Federation.

Mrs. Charlotte Newell, of Port Deposit, brought the question of state traveling libraries before the Federation and made a stirring appeal which gained the influence of the organization for the proposed measure. The bill was carried through the legislature and received an appropriation of one thousand dollars for this year—which was the amount asked for.

The work of the Consumers' League as carried on by The Roland Park club, Mrs. Benjamin W. Cockran, president, received the endorsement of the Federation, and a committee was appointed towards organizing a state league at the next annual meeting.

The following bills, prepared by The Arundell Good Government club, and endorsed by the Federation, were the

school attendance bill, the factory inspection bill and the anti-spitting in county cars. All of these were made laws by the legislature.

The educational committee is doing fine work along the line of investigating conditions in the county schools.

A delightful outgrowth of the Reciprocity Bureau has been "reciprocity" in many individual clubs, when other clubs throughout the state contributed to the program and sent representatives.

The Federation keeps in touch with the Woman's Auxiliary of the Maryland Civil Service Reform association, which will be represented on the program at the next annual meeting. Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat has been elected by the executive board of the Federation chairman of the forestry committee for Maryland. Mrs. Benjamin W. Corkran, of Baltimore, has been elected by the executive board of the General Federation a member of its civic committee.

The next annual meeting of the Maryland Federation will be held on the 22nd and 23rd of April, 1903, in Baltimore.

HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON,
Federation Secretary for Maryland.

CALIFORNIA.

THE California Federation has just celebrated its third birthday at Fresno, February 3-5, 1903. The Fresno clubs were the hospitable hostesses, and on Tuesday evening at Armory hall a reception was given in honor of the Federation officers, delegates, speakers and visitors.

Tuesday morning the retiring executive board held a final meeting and at the close met in council with the club presidents. The points discussed were the appended amendments, business women's and working girls' clubs.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the second annual convention was formally opened. Mayor Stevens delivered an address of welcome. Mrs. W. D. Coates, chairman of the local board, and the San Joaquin district vice-president, Mrs. Dodge, supplemented his gracious reception. Mrs. W. W. Stilson, vice-president of the Federation, presided and replied, delivering the greetings of the absent president, Mrs. K. A. Bulkley, who was detained at home by ill health. As one who has endeared herself to the club women throughout the state, her enforced absence was met with regret and to her the club women dispatched a telegram of tender sympathy. The reports of the secretaries, treasurer and district vice-presidents were given in a business-like manner, eliminating all prolixity. The prescribed work of the Federation in the hands of able committees was by them presented: "Civics," "Club Extension," "Education," "Forestry," "Household Economics," "California History and Landmarks," "Libraries and Portfolios" and "Reciprocity."

The committee on civics, under Dr. Dorothea Moore, has worked with vigilance to secure the "Juvenile Court Bill" and has been instrumental in advancing the work of the Con-

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sumers' League. The traveling library committee is making progress in sending good reading matter to those beyond the reach of a regular circulating library. Much interest is being awakened in the preservation of landmarks, and local historical societies are being formed. The work of forestry has been along the lines of the preservation of the forests and the encouragement of the planting of trees. A bill has been brought before the present legislature authorizing the establishment of a chair of forestry at the State University. Under the head of education, schools of all classes are receiving more attention.

For this convention the program committee was lavish with high-class music and excellent papers. Mrs. I. N. Chapman's paper on "Co-operative Housekeeping" created spirited and witty discussion. The author of the paper claimed that the same business principles of effective combination should be applied to housekeeping. Mrs. Tupper Wilkes urged the introduction of two virtues in domestic life, sincerity and simplicity. Mrs. John Swift opposed the idea of co-operation, relating a scheme of this kind which had failed and now none of the families were on speaking terms. There were forcible arguments on both sides.

Much care and thought had been shown in the selection of subjects on the program. "The Bible as Literature," a paper by Mrs. J. B. Hume, was one that charmed the audience. "Literature of California" was another interesting theme presented by Mrs. Helen Elliott Bandini, of Pasadena, a writer of local note.

"Landmarks" was humorously treated by Mrs. J. A. Bunting, of Centerville, yet taking advantage of the fact that laughter is very close to tears, she introduced touches of sentiment that moved her auditors. She described the first raising of the American flag in California at Monterey, by Commodore Sloat. A great monument to his memory is to be raised, and each county was to have contributed a stone and \$100 for the base. There remains thirty-nine stones to be supplied. All were urged to see that no further delay shall be experienced in obtaining the necessary material.

Mrs. A. K. Prather, of Los Angeles, read a paper on El Camino Real, "the King's Highway," which is the royal highway connecting the twenty-one missions. There is a plan on foot to restore the road, by government aid. Mrs. James A. Garfield has consented to allow the plan to be dedicated to her, and to act as sponsor of it. Charles F. Lummis, of Los Angeles, president of the Landmarks club, brought the matter first to public attention. All club women visiting Los Angeles were invited to visit an exhibit of El Camino Real to be found there.

A motion to endorse the work of the association which is undertaking the re-construction of the road was carried by unanimous vote.

Will Martin, of Fresno, was introduced with his phono-

graph on which was given an Indian song sung by one of the remaining four full-blooded San Gabriel Mission Indians. At the age of seventy this Indian woman, living at Bakersfield, sang three of the old tribal songs. When a girl she was the best singer in the tribe.

Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes followed with an appropriate address upon "Folk Lore" of the Indians of California. She spoke of their poetry, and related some of their tribal legends. The whole address was intensely interesting, because of its entirely original material and the zeal of the speaker in her study.

Mrs. Eliza Tupper Wilkes addressed the convention on "The Library Opportunity." Mrs. Maddern and Mrs. Southworth, of Sanger, read short papers on the educational value of poetry, and a club woman of the northern district, Miss Carrie Blowers, read a carefully prepared paper on "Good Roads."

The absent president's address had been placed in the hands of Mrs. A. J. Foster. The reading of this was received with thoughtful attention and applause. Mrs. Bulkley advocated what was most practical and helpful.

The evening sessions were given over to lectures. Prof. H. M. Stevens spoke on "University Clubs and University Extension." In this work he looked to the women's clubs for their co-operation and his greatest hope was from their assistance.

Rev. C. R. Brown from Oakland addressed the convention on "The Greatest Man of the Nineteenth Century—Lincoln." An enjoyable innovation in the program was an address on "Things Chinese" by Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese lady, dressed in her native costume. Her English was perfect, and she spoke with great ease and fluency, concerning the life of woman in the Orient. She said the conditions of women were improving and that the spirit of progress of the nineteenth century had permeated China.

In accordance with previous notice, Mrs. F. A. Gibson, of Los Angeles, took the floor to urge the claims of the heir of Jessie Benton Fremont for restoration of her rights to property unjustly confiscated by the United States govern-

(Continued on page 286.)

FOOLED THE HOSPITAL.

Was Pronounced Incurable, but Got Well on Pure Food.

Sometimes in a case of disease, resulting from the use of improper food the symptoms are so complex that medical science cannot find the seat of trouble, and even the most careful hospital treatment fails to benefit. A gentleman of Lee, Mass., says: "On April 1st, 1900, I was sent home by one of our Massachusetts hospitals, saying nothing more could be done for me. I have been a great sufferer from nervous diseases and rheumatism and nervous prostration and had previously been treated at Sharon Springs and by a number of doctors without getting much assistance.

"One day I was feeling worse than usual when I read an article about your Grape-Nuts that impressed me so that I sent out for a package. I commenced using it at breakfast the next day.

"For fifteen months I never missed one day. If you ever saw anyone grow strong and improve it was I. I gained from 125 pounds to my old weight 165. I will always be a cripple from rheumatism but otherwise I am so much improved that I now feel as well as any man in this country."

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There is a recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts that will interest the housekeeper.

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ment. Resolutions presented by Mrs. Sumner Hunt and Mrs. Van Deming, were adopted, petitioning the California state legislature and the United States congress to take immediate steps for the relief of Mrs. Fremont's heirs.

Resolutions were passed recommending that women should be appointed on the boards having charge of state institutions for women, notably the state asylum for the feeble minded.

The Federation unanimously agreed to become a member of the organization known as "The California Road Makers." The Federation voted to grant Mrs. Bissell's request to publish an annual California club register.

"Club Life" was adopted as the official organ of the Federation.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to each and all who had made the convention a success. A rising vote of thanks was the expression of satisfaction that the vice-president, Mrs. Stilson, had so ably fulfilled the duties of chairman during the convention.

The growth of the California Federation is phenomenal. Three years ago it started out with thirty clubs with a membership of a few hundred. Today it includes in its organization 130 clubs, with a membership of about 9000.

The ticket presented by the nominating committee was as follows, the election being practically unanimous:

President, Mrs. L. F. Darling, 222 E. Arlington avenue,

CLARA SHELTON CARTER, 601 Main Street, Woburn, Mass., gives character delineations for \$1.00, or a prophetic reading, \$1.00. Both attained by focusing on date of birth. Refers by permission to the Editor of the Club Woman.

Riverside; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Law Smith, San Francisco; recording secretary, Mrs. J. B. Millard, Los Angeles; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick M. Heath, Orange street, Riverside; treasurer, Miss M. Bella Johnston, Sacramento; auditors, Mrs. Esther L. Birkbeck, San Joaquin, Mrs. Mary C. Allen, Alameda; General Federation secretary, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, 2225 Pacific avenue, Alameda; district vice-presidents, Miss Jennie McConnell, northern district; Mrs. Arthur Osborne, San Francisco district; Mrs. Charles Sumner Sargeant, Alameda district; Mrs. E. O. Larkins, San Joaquin district; Mrs. Frank E. Prior, Los Angeles district; Mrs. Martha E. Hewitt, San Diego district.

Mrs. Stilson called the officers-elect to the platform where each in turn expressed her appreciation of the honor conferred.

Mrs. Edinger, of Sacramento, presented an invitation from the Sacramento club women, and the mayor on behalf of that city, for the convention to meet at Sacramento in February, 1904. The invitation was accepted.

MARY E. DARLING,
President of California Federation.

FLORIDA.

THE eight annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Woman's Clubs was held at Ormond, January 28 and 29.

Mrs. W. W. Cummer presided at the opening of the convention and the roll call was preceded by the singing of "America" by the assemblage.

Mrs. J. D. Price, president of the Village Improvement association of Ormond, delivered a graceful address of welcome.

Response to the welcome was made by Miss Amelia Potter, president of the club at Daytona, with thanks for the kind welcome and entertainment, and with a hope expressed that the delegations assembled might leave something to compensate for the hospitality received.

After the reading of the minutes of last year's convention by the Federation secretary, Mrs. Richard F. Adams, the credentials committee reported approval of constitutions of the New Century club of High Springs, Ladies' Village Improvement association of San Mateo and the club at Lake Como, which clubs were admitted to the State Federation.

The report of the treasurer showed the finances of the Federation to be in a satisfactory condition.

The report of the reciprocity committee showed thirteen new papers had been added to the reciprocity bureau during the past year, making a total of seventy-five filed by the different clubs of the Federation.

Report of the committee on preservation of birds attested interest among the clubs on this subject, and intent to do more work on this line next year.

Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Federation president, delivered a thoughtful and inspiring address at the close of Wednesday morning's session, which was replete with good suggestions. She said in part:

"One of the happiest thoughts in coming back to this annual meeting of the Federation is that we make and renew friendships with the club women in the state, and exchange ideas which broaden our minds and makes us more useful

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women in our community, and we realize the fact more and more as the years go by, that if we would serve ourselves we must serve them.' * * *

"In looking over the report of the General Federation we are surprised at what the various state Federations have accomplished along the line of education, philanthropic work, libraries, establishing free kindergartens, household economies, forestry, village improvements and passing bills through the legislature for various reforms. There will yet be a great reform in child labor. * * *

"We women of Florida must not be behind in the march, but place ourselves in the front ranks. We have already entered upon a glorious campaign, where we hope to create a public demand for better school buildings and sanitary conditions, manual training and kindergarten taught in our public schools, and the very best men and women, with good education and principles, to instruct our children. Let us work together this year and the years to come, not for praise, but results. Our country needs our services; we must do our whole duty as parents and citizens by the children of the public schools. Some of the clubs have personally contributed and solicited funds to carry on free kindergartens.

"Another thing that should be taught in our public school is patriotism, a love of country and a reverent regard for the flag. We may call that regard for the flag sentiment if we please, but the flag represents all the struggles of our forefathers to establish free institutions in the new world.

"If children are taught prompt and cheerful obedience, love of country and a respect for laws, they will be more apt as they grow older to have a broader view of their duties as citizens and better fitted to do these duties.

"The achievement in education in the past has been great, yet there is still much to be done. The active interest our Federation and the other state Federations have shown along the line of education proves that the women of our country are aroused as never before to the educational needs.

"Many clubs in the North interested in the schools ap-

"Many clubs in the North interested in the schools appoint committees whose duty it is to visit the schools regularly and keep in touch with the teachers, and thus promote the highest interest in their institutions. The Federation will more and more become the great collector and distributor for ideas and methods through its standing committees. It is a noble work to be a part of a great force for doing good to humanity."

Mrs. Cummer especially commended to the active interest of the clubs the study of Parliamentary law, and the observance of Arbor Day. The report of the educational and industrial committee evinced much interest on the part of the clubs in this direction, the opinion prevailing that the school term is entirely too short in most districts.

Reports were real from all the clubs comprising the Federation, of work undertaken and objects attained during the past year, which showed most gratifying results had been accomplished, such as adding kindergartens to the public schools, maintaining independent kindergartens for colored children to keep the little children out of the street while the mothers work; seeing that the schoolrooms and grounds of

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"Oatine" is the only face cream and skin food which will dissolve all such dirt.

Anyone who uses "Oatine" will see an almost immediate improvement in their complexion.

It counteracts the effects of alkali in the soap.
Being free from animal fat it will not grow hair or become rancid in any climate.



If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name and we will send you a **free sample** and our booklet, "How to be Beautiful."

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the public schools were kept clean and healthful, adding books to the free libraries, and much more kindred work.

Mrs. C. T. Doty, of Jacksonville, read a report of the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Los Angeles, California, last May, and especially noted the recommendation made by the General Federation to the State Federations to interest themselves in compulsory education and child-labor laws during the next few years.

This was followed by an address of absorbing interest by Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat, of Grand Rapids, Mich., on "Child Study." The speaker said in part:

"The nineteenth has been termed the woman's century, since in it woman has taken her rightful place in philanthropy. The twentieth is the sociological and the philanthropical century. The power of one individual is enormous. What may it not be if all work together? Wonders will be done in one hundred years.

"If there is a new woman there is also a new man. He is not often spoken of, but there is one. The new man is the man who manages immense trusts; the man of colossal brain. The old man could not do this. It has also been proven in recent years that woman may go on being womanly and still do great work. This is the new woman.

(Continued on page 290.)

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has removed to new and elegant quarters where she will be pleased to receive the patronage of resident or visiting club women

Finest Hairdressing and Manicure Parlors

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It is not only endorsed by most eminent authorities for its **Purity** and **Wholesomeness**, but receives the commendation of the best housekeepers and teachers of cookery in America, for the light, delicate food made from its use, its **great strength**, and **keeping qualities**.

Every can contains an order for a PRACTICAL COOK BOOK, compiled by Fannie Merritt Farmer, the Principal of the BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Marion A. MacBride.



EMERSON says "Duty grows everywhere, like children, like grass."

It is a peculiar thought at first and yet who so practical many times as the fine, clear thinker, who found a sheltered spot in life, seems to look across country to the distant horizon, noting the light and shade, placing strong lines in thought which shall help the rushing life, in after years, as a guide-board, if correct, helps the weary traveler.

In the early spring, the one hundredth birthday of Ralph Waldo Emerson, will be celebrated at Concord, Mass. There, "somewhat back from the village street," stands his home, amid surroundings ideal and hard to fancy as existing in this age of hustle, but there it is just the same as years ago when our beloved Emerson and his daughter, Miss Ellen, took the train for Boston, to spend a morning at the Old South Meeting House, where the practical generosity of Mrs. Mary Hemenway was shown by the group of "Kitchen Garden"

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classes who were directed by Miss A. M. Homans, now the director of the Normal School of Gymnastics, located in the fine building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston.

At the "Old South," the children gave a fine broom drill, they went through the homely duties of bed-making, laundry work, setting table and putting things to rights generally, all the while Mr. Emerson looked on, with a gentle smile about his lips, speaking occasionally to his daughter and lifting his eyes to Miss Homans, who ruled by love, but she had a magic touch and everything moved in perfect rhythm, as the music filled the air and very common duties set to music took on a brightness and beauty, which would make life ideal, if those methods could expand within the home section of every Woman's Club. What hinders such expansion?

This work so strongly supported by Mrs. Hemenway, next came to the surface in the Vacation School opened in the Starr King School House on Tennyson street, Boston, a work supported by Mrs. Hemenway for three years, till the city of Boston, realizing its value, adopted it as a part of the public school system and cookery became an integral part of school work, and today "girls cannot graduate from the public schools of Boston unless they have taken the course in cooking."

What does this mean for the girl who takes this course in the grammar grade? What does it mean for the future home of the girl?

What other course in public school life bears so directly upon the individual life as this, which is called into action 365 days in the year?

Miss Homans was in charge of this first cooking school, and to her firm and clear hand and true heart, Mrs. Hemenway left a rich legacy, which is opening many doors of opportunity to the young women of today.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston joined the Massachusetts State Federation on March 4.

The School of Housekeeping started by the Union five years ago, and recently made a part of the new Simmons College, had as some of its last work under the direction of Miss Goodrich, the making of Standard Dietaries for home use. The value of this work is recognized by the United States government, who will publish these dietaries in bulletins, issued by the Agricultural Department, whose director, Mr. A. C. True, writes: "They will probably be ready this spring." And clubs who wish this list for use of home department study, please send a postal with name and address to this department of "Club Woman," and copies will be sent, if not in the bulletin form, then in a manifold copy, which will be practical for club and class use.

System in the home removes the rush and worry. Scientific cooking methods gain time for other thought.

"The sole accurate instrument known to modern cookery," the Aladdin Oven, will take care of a dinner for ten at Arlington Heights, while the writer and her friends attend the Emerson celebration at Concord, nearly twelve miles away. As the same oven has been "left alone" many times since it began service in 1891, and as that oven "attends strictly to business," its owner is very indifferent to the coming and going of maids, because she is sure of a good hot dinner, well cooked, and as she uses aluminum dishes in the oven, she is not troubled by scorched or burned food. It is a simple practical method, and wherever a housekeeper cares for particulars, they will be sent most gladly, knowing that this method of cooking, takes from the woman without a maid, or

with home helper, the heavy part of the work, and that a family can be well fed at all times.

For the summer home, or for camp life at the mountains or the shore, this plan has no rival and, thanks to the Standard Oil Company, the method can be warranted to 'go' in any climate, and following the same "oil" it can be used around the world. Having used this method for years, I am aware of the skeptical ideas about it, but I am positive about the work and practical plan of Count Rumford, (Benjamin Thompson, born at Woburn, Mass.), who over one hundred years ago, fed one thousand people a day at the House of Industry in Bavaria, using the principle of confined and perfectly regulated heat, and of Edward Atkinson, LL. D., Ph. D., of Boston, the famous statistician, whose desire to help the workmen to a warm dinner, led him to experiment with indurated fibre and asbestos, until he produced the Aladdin oven. This scientific, simple, practical method can be adapted of the work of any home, and as intelligent work grows in the home laboratory, the kitchen, shall we not find responding to the call of the housekeeper, a more intelligent helper, a woman who can handle simple scientific apparatus, whether it be an Aladdin oven used with oil, gas or electricity, the gas stove, or that ideal method, electric cooking, when the demand for electricity shall call for a "day current," which will supply the home demand. Do we not owe it to ourselves and each other to find out facts and "pass them along" for better and more simple living, till like Emerson we can say, "Duty grows everywhere, like children, like grass." Let us meet these home duties first and firmly."

The National Congress of Mothers has appointed a domestic science committee of which Mrs. D. W. Standrod of Pocatello, Idaho, is chairman.

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia, is chairman of the program committee of Mothers Congress which meets in Detroit, Mich., May 5th to 8th, and will invite Miss E. J. Austin of the Detroit High School to meet the members of the Congress.

Club members will remember Miss Austin's paper on "Balanced Rations" and "Real Scientific Housekeeping," read before the State Federation of Michigan, August 18th, 1902. The paper will probably be printed in response to a great demand for just such help as Miss Austin gives.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president National Congress of Mothers, has been very active in securing legislation for juvenile offenders in Philadelphia. She will soon address the Fathers' and Mothers' Club in Boston, and her presence will assist the work for juvenile offenders in New York and Boston. Mrs. Schoff is a native of Massachusetts and she will be royally welcomed in Boston.

Mrs. George W. Kendrick has been dangerously ill at her home on Baring street, Philadelphia, but is now pronounced convalescent.

The pure food bill did not pass the national senate. Plans are all ready for a campaign of education on this line from now until the victory is won for pure food.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of Chemistry Bureau at Washington, will speak in New York City, April 14th, before the Woman's Republican Club.

Mrs. D. T. S. Denison, presided at the New York Household Economic meeting March 11th, and gave a short sketch of the traveling cooking school arranged and managed by Mrs. John T. Patrick of Pinebluff, North Carolina. This is a school fitted in a freight car and sent through Southern states to reach housekeepers.

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By EMMA A. FOX

Second Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

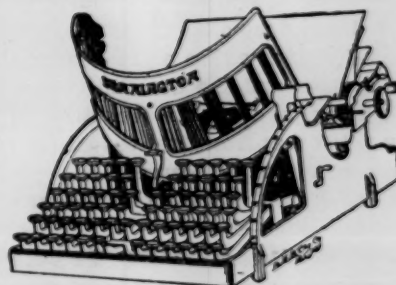
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"What may not be the advance in another hundred years? May there not be born a new child? Such a child as was never born before? New children? And shall we not treat them differently? Meet it with new conditions, drop the old obsolete ways of education; old ways of playing; old ways of discipline? They will not meet the demands of the new children of today."

Mrs. Treat dwelt much on the importance of the right environment for the child in its earliest years, and also cautioned parents against giving their children a multiplicity of toys, saying it was bewildering to a baby and injurious to the brain. Also that something should be left to be desired with the older child in order to stimulate ambition and encourage creations. The twentieth century child should have the right of proper development, or he has not been treated justly. The lecturer also said "What a child plays he will live; which shows the importance of right games for it."

An excellent paper on "Manual Training in the Public Schools," prepared by Mrs. White, was read by Mrs. R. F. Adams, of Palatka.

The officers elected for the next two years were as follows: President, Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, of Jacksonville; first vice-president, Mrs. E. G. G. Munsell, of Green Cove Springs; second vice-president, Mrs. F. M. Payson, of Crescent City; recording secretary, Mrs. R. F. Williams, of Daytona; treasurer, Mrs. Udora Watson, of Ormond; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. F. Adams, of Palatka; auditor, Mrs. O. H. Knowles, of Tarpon Springs.

Mrs. H. E. Reichard and Mrs. Lampkin furnished music for every session of the convention, each singing several solos, which were thoroughly enjoyed by their auditors.

On Wednesday evening the officers of the Federation and the delegates were tendered a banquet at the Hotel Ormond, by Mrs. P. B. Hamilton, which was a very elegant affair, and animated conversation and happy laughter accompanied the many delightful courses of the feast.

On Thursday evening a delightful reception was tendered the Federation delegates and guests at the charming home of Mrs. William Scobie, of Ormond. The occasion was pronounced by all who attended a great success, and the hospitality of the hostess and the Ormond club was appreciated heartily by the delegates from the Woman's clubs all over the state, and they voted that from first to last the Ormond people had entertained them like princesses.

The State Federation will meet next year in Jacksonville.

SOME FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Here are a few specimens of queer advertisements collected from different papers:

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"Annual sale now on don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and bone handle."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."

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